that it was at this time much the faſhion for thoſe who affected manners different from the reſt of the world, to copy thoſe of Mr Quin, who, with many excellent qualities, mixed too much auſterity, if not ſavageneſs, in his deportment. His eminence as an actor, and a degree of independence which he aſſerted, gave him much weight with the young, and thoſe who deſired to depart from the faſhion of the day. By his means, it has been ſuggeſted, much artificial brutality was propagated, and in ſome of his old companions it is hardly worn out at preſent. Be this conjecture however as it may, certain it is that our Doctor, if he had it not naturally, ſoon adopted a rude ill-bred ſyſtem of manners, which acquired ſtrength by age, and deprived him, as it naturally muſt be expected, of much of the reſpect he would otherwiſe have received. Though he was intimate with Lord Cheſterfield, he had none of his politeneſs; and tho' in the daily converſation of wit and beauty, he wore off but little of the moroſeneſs which clouded his deportment by their example. As from his extravagancies much of his reputation is derived, we ſhall now proceed to exhibit ſome inſtances of it.

An intimacy between Dr Monſey and the late Mr Garrick was at one time much cultivated by both parties, and continued with apparent ſincerity and without abatement for a conſiderable period. It had its commencement from a whimſical incident. On a crowded night at the theatre, Dr Monſey was in the pit, and being much incommoded by the preſſure of ſome perſons upon him, he exclaimed with great vehemence, "Were I not the greateſt coward in his Majeſty's dominions, no one would dare to treat me in this manner." The acquaintance once commenced ſoon led to familiarity, which in the end broke down the barriers of good-breeding, and introduced liberties which both parties were offended at. To create a laugh at the Doctor's credulity, Garrick told him, that on a night in which he performed, wiſhing to ſee a particular ſcene at Covent-Garden, he left a performer called *Mar* to take his place on the ſtage, and returned time enough to reſume his character before it was neceſſary for his repreſentative to utter a ſyllable. He alſo contrived to ſend the Doctor to inquire after a machine for ſhaving two perſons at once, which he aſſured him was to be ſeen at a houſe which he named, the owner of which was prepared to give his viſitor an unpleaſant reception. As a retaliation, the Doctor ridiculed Garrick's foibles with no ſparing hand. On a report that he meant to quit the ſtage, Monſey ſaid, "He will never do it as long as he knows a guinea is croſs on one ſide and pile on the other." This ſarcaſm was reported to Garrick. He reſented it, and the cordiality which had ſubſiſted between them was entirely deſtroyed. An anonymous letter was ſaid to have been ſent by the manager, which contained the frequently quoted extract from Horace,

Abſentem qui rodit amicum, &c. &c.

It has been obſerved, that intimate friends when converted into enemies, ſeldom fail to diſgrace themſelves by more than common acrimony in their remarks on each other; and it was ſo in the preſent caſe. Sarcaſms and retorts were mutually bandied from one to the other by their officious friends, and every day increaſed their enmity. When Garrick lay ill, our Doctor wrote ſome ſatirical verſes on the occaſion, which he deſtroyed as ſoon as death had taken away his adverſary. A few imperfect ſtanzas are remembered, but they are not of importance enough to be preſerved.

Our Doctor, after he had reſided ſome years with Lord Godolphin, appears to have been providently attentive to a future and permanent proviſion for himſelf. The Earl was fond of bowling, and ſometimes in fine weather ordered his carriage to drive him and the Doctor to Chelſea. In ſome of theſe rambles the ſtate of Chelſea College became the ſubject of their converſation. On theſe occaſions the Doctor ſuggeſted his wiſh to ſucceed the phyſician of that charity when the poſt ſhould become vacant. The Earl obſerved he had but little intereſt at court. He promiſed, however, to exert himſelf with his friend Henry Pelham, and when the opportunity offered he found himſelf ſucceſsful. Dr Monſey had the appointment.

On the death of the Earl, Chelſea College became the conſtant reſidence of Dr Monſey, and from this period the even tenor of his life was interrupted with little variety. Some diſputes with Ranby the ſurgeon, at one time occupied his attention, and ſome abuſes in the College at other times attracted his notice. His profeſſional attendance was often called for,

and

and he engaged in completing the claſſical education of the Marquis of Carmarthen. He is ſaid alſo to have written ſome papers in the World; and his medical abilities may be ſeen in the Medical Tranſactions, vol. 2. and Gooch's Medical and Chirurgical Obſervations. He amuſed himſelf alſo with writing ſome poetical pieces, which received the approbation of his friends. With purſuits like theſe he employed and amuſed life as long as the infirmities incident to old age would permit him. He at laſt grew ſplenetic and moroſe to the generality, though ſtill free of accets to thoſe of whom he entertained a favourable opinion. As he advanced in years, his eye-ſight failed him. He had long conceived a contemptible opinion of funeral parade, he therefore determined to have it avoided in his own caſe; and in Nov. 1782 began a letter in his own hand-writing, which is ſtill in being, addreſſed to Mr Forſter, though by reaſon of infirmities he did not finiſh it until ſome time in 1784. Many of the ſentiments in this letter are repeated verbatim in another epiſtle which he afterwards dictated to the ſame gentleman, and it may be proper here to inſert it at length, as highly characteriſtical of the author.

DEAR SIR, *Chelſea College.*

According to my promiſe, you will receive with this my old withered ſkin and bones, by the help of our friend Taylor; but take this along with you, according to your own requeſt, to do what you will with them, except putting life into them again. Some of my friends, and I preſume all my enemies, have, or will ſay out, "This puppy does all this out of affectation, ſingularity, or to be talked of." Now once for all, I call Almighty God, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to witneſs, that none of theſe things have any ſhare in my intention: whether they will believe or no, I neither know nor care. I am very careleſs what is ſaid about me, and if they think proper, may ſet me down for a doating old fool, pick-pocket, houſe-breaker, or any other opprobrious term they think fit. I owe the world very little ceremony, and they me leſs perhaps; nor would I now give one guinea out of my pocket to have a ſtatue of gold in every metropolis of Europe, with the moſt fulſome eulogia that the moſt abject ſycophant could pen for the moſt deſpotic tyrant.—What are all theſe things for, but to gratify the pride and ambition of vain fools? A monument laſts a hundred, five hundred, a thouſand, two thouſand years, and then ( ) 'tis gone. Juvenal tells us, in his tenth Satire, one of the beſt pieces of morality left us by the ancients,

Quandoquidem data ſunt ipſis quoque fata ſepulchris.

And Lucan tells us, that when Alexander the Great ſearched for the tomb of Achilles, he could not find it:

Etiam periere ruinæ.

The Caliphs of Egypt thought to inſure immortality by embalming their putrid carcaſes by wholeſome ſpices, but are deceived; but we fooliſh doctors, and I myſelf one among the reſt, have preſcribed a morſel of their putrid fleſh as a medicine: however, I now hope we are got to the end of this nonſenſe and of our own folly.

Princes have now taken into their heads to have their guts taken out and put into an urn, and ſent to the place of burial to notify their ſpeedy arrival ſoon after; but there is no end to theſe ſort of follies. I was very early ſtruck with the vanity and nonſenſe of all funeral pomp and parade, and cannot conceive how a dead carcaſe can be made a more proper uſe of than to ſubject it to the ſurgeon's knife for the benefit of mankind, if he will be ſo good as to undertake it.

Some French Biſhop finding his countrymen averſe to diſſection, for there are fools in France as well as in England, ordered his body by will to be ſent to the Hotel de Dieu for public diſſection. What can happen worſe to a dead carcaſe than to rot and ſtink in a dirty churchyard, if there were room to make uſe of the terms better or worſe with any propriety in this caſe?

I come now, my dear Mr Forſter, with humble ſubmiſſion to give you ſome hints and directions what I would have you do. About ſeven years ago, I went to apply to that famous and ſagacious anatomical lecturer *, and deſired him to feel my pulſe: he did, ſtared me full in the face, and ſaid, he *(had)* felt ten thouſand pulſes, but never felt ſuch a one before; ſaid, "You are an old fellow, and muſt have ſomething or other to knock you down. There is ſome miſchief in the heart;

* Dr Nichols, as appears by another letter.

the

the pericardium, the mitral valves, or beginning of the aorta, or fome of the arteries thereabouts, are offified, and I fhould be glad to fee what."—" Sir, you do me an honour and pleafure! I have given my body to a furgeon for diffection, and fhall be glad if you will be prefent at the diffection."—But, poor man! he has unkindly flipt out of the way, and left my heart and arteries to fhift for themfelves. Soon after I faw him, I took a medicine with a little crude mercury for the benefit of my blind eyes: it did them no good; but it fet my pulfe quite to rights; fo there's an end I think of our wife theories and vifions of offified arteries, &c. for I can never believe a few grains of mercury could unoffify an artery. Since that, it has returned about three months ago in a different fhape, without a why or a wherefore; it now beats very languidly one and ftops, fometimes two with a little fort of flutter, hardly ever three, but to my furprife one night it beat ftrong and well thirty or forty. If you can trace out this little devil in its tricks and quirks, fend me word by the firft convenient carriage, or bring it with you when we meet in a better place. If my mind can be prefent, I will place it on the point of your incifion-knife, and direct you what to do, if I could fuppofe you wanted it. I have been troubled with bloody urine thefe five or fix years, without any pain in the kidneys or bladder, or at leaft with very little. I believe my lungs, ftomach, and inteftines, are all found, except there may be a fkin in the inner coat of the inteftinum rectum, which Chefelden haftily, and I fear injudicioufly tied up for a prolapfus ani. Another thing which I fhall not mention here, having told you of it, you will juft look at. About feventy-feven years ago, I loft the bone at the end of my fore-finger by an ulcer ill treated: I took off the plaifter as I lay in bed, the bone ftuck to the plaifter, and I drew it out myfelf without the leaft degree of pain. If you have a mind to look at it, do. And now I think I have done with the miferable anomalies of my fhattered carcafe, and for your own take I wifh you had done fo too. Having done fo very little good in my life-time, I wifh what you do with me now I am dead, may be of the moft fervice to mankind. I wifh my old worthy friend Sir Adair Hawkins may be prefent at the diffection, at his own defire, and to have any part of me as a memorandum of an old friend. I would give him my brains, if I was not fully aflured he does not want them; fo you may give them to an alderman, a page at court, or a fhoe-black. When you have done, I wifh you would draw up a fhort account of the ftate you find me in, and give or fend it to my moft excellent friend and phyfician Dr Heberden. And now I think I will have done, for dictating a letter is a very difagreeable thing, I think a worfe than the fcrawl of a blind man is to its reader. And there is another reafon for having done. The pious and learned Dr Butler, in his elegant fermon on the government of the tongue, enumerating the reafons why a man fhould be filent, gives this very good one, " that a man fhould be fo when he has nothing to fay." But I am of the true Engliih bull-dog breed; when I lay hold of a friend, I don't know how to let go. Diffufion is my talent; it is only your true geniufes who write in miniature. Belloite, in his Hofpital Surgeon, tells a ftory of a foldier, which I am inclined to believe is all a damned lie, who loft his eye, and had only a red caruncle at the bottom of it, cured by cauftics behind the ears. On the prefumption of this being true, I put a couple of cauftics behind the ears of the daughter of a parifh clerk, 12 or 13 years old, who came to me with two gutta ferenas. I cured the one, but not the other. If you have the book, put it in your pocket the next time you do me the favour to call here. And now I will have done, I think; fo after wifhing you all the bleffings and comforts of a world of which you are fo great an ufe and ornament, I am,

Yours very affectionately,
M. Monsey.

He outlived the writing this letter feveral years. On the morning of his death, the 25th Dec. 1788, being at breakfaft, he faid to the maid-fervant who waited on him, " I fhall certainly lofe the game;" and on her afking what game he meant, he replied, the game of 100, which he had played for very earneftly for many years; but he added, that he fhould now lofe it, as he expected to die in a few hours. He then afked for a glafs of wine and bit of bread, as they might prolong his life a few hours. The wine he drank, but the bread he was unable to eat, and in a fhort time expired.

He had been married early in life, and

and had a daughter, who married a Mr Alexander, and is ſtill living. She has alſo ſeveral children.

Dr Monſey had a great averſion to footmen, and latterly hardly permitted a male to approach his apartment. He was ſhaved by his maid when he became unable to perform the operation himſelf, and though a barber dreſſed his wig, he never was allowed to come further than the door. His objection to male viſitors is reported to have gone ſo far, that he with difficulty admitted his grandſons, though his grand-daughters were always received with great politeneſs.

With reſpect to his religion, he was a ſtaunch ſupporter of the Unitarian doctrine, and early imbibed an unconquerable averſion to Biſhops and Eſtabliſhments, which continued to the end of his life. In the firſt letter left for Mr Forſter already noticed, after mentioning the direction of the French Biſhop about diſſecting his body, he added, that it was done "like a man of ſenſe and reaſon, and not like a biſhop, who is, generally ſpeaking, a ſuperſtitious bigot and hypocrite."

In his political principles he was a whig, in the moſt liberal ſenſe of the word. He was influenced by very extraordinary apprehenſions concerning the funds, in which he would not for a long time truſt any of his property. This circumſtance drove him to depend on private ſecurities, which often failing, he was obliged at laſt to rely on public credit. He was certainly avaricious, but did occaſional acts of generoſity.

He was frequently anxious, in his abſence from his apartment, for a ſafe place in which to depoſit his caſh and notes; bureaus and ſtrong boxes he was conſcious had often failed in ſecurity. Previous to a journey into Norfolk, during the hot weather in July, he choſe the fireplace of his ſitting room for his treaſury, and placed bank-notes and caſh in that unuſual ſituation under the cinders and ſhavings. On his return, after a month's abſence, he found his old woman preparing to treat a friend or two with tea, and, by way of ſhowing her reſpect for her gueſts, the parlour fireplace was choſen to make the kettle boil, as ſhe never expected her maſter till ſhe ſaw him. The fire had juſt been lighted, when her maſter arrived in the critical minute: he ruſhed, without ſpeaking, to the pump, where luckily a pail of water was, and deluged the whole over the fire, and the half-drowned woman, who was diligently employed in removing it. His money was ſafe; but the notes, if they had not been wrapped in thick brown paper, would inevitably have been deſtroyed. Sufficient fragments were preſerved to enable the Doctor, with ſome official difficulty, to get paid at the bank. [*To be continued.*]

Minutes of the daily progreſs of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, concluded from p. 24.

From the Phyſicians reports.

Feb. 1. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, good night, quiet this morning.

2. As yeſterday.

3. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, good night, and much as uſual this morning.

4. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, a very good night, and calm this morning.

5. Compoſed yeſterday, a good night, and quiet this morning.

6. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, four hours and a half ſleep, and not unquiet this morning.

7. Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, a very good night, and compoſed this morning.

8. Continued in a compoſed ſtate yeſterday, a very good night, and calm this morning.

9. Quiet yeſterday, a good night, quiet this morning.

10. Paſſed yeſterday in a ſtate of compoſure, had four hours ſleep, and more than uſual recollection this morning.

11. Continued in the ſame ſtate of compoſure as yeſterday, had a very good night, and is better this morning than yeſterday.

12. In a progreſſive ſtate of amendment.

13. His Majeſty had four hours ſleep in the night, and is going on very well this morning.

14. In a gradual ſtate of amendment.

15. His Majeſty had a very good night, and continues in a ſtate of improvement.

16. Making a progreſs in amendment.

17. In a ſtate of amendment for ſome time paſt, and now in a ſtate of convaleſcence.

18. Proceeds in a fair way of recovery.

19. Continues to advance in recovery.

20. Makes daily progreſs in recovery.

21. His Majeſty happily advances in recovery.

22. Uninterrupted progreſs in recovery.

23. Still advances towards recovery.

24. That advancement ſtill continues.

25. Progreſs to recovery for ſome time gradual and regular; and his Majeſty appears this morning to be free from complaint.

26. An entire ceſſation of illneſs.

27. Continues free from complaint. — By his Majeſty's command, the phyſicians report is to be diſcontinued from this day.

Memoirs

Memoirs of the late T. SHERIDAN, *concluded, p.41.*

IN 1763, Mrs Sheridan's Comedy The Diſcovery was performed at Drury-lane, in which Mr Sheridan repreſented Lord Medway. About 1764, he went to France, and took up his reſidence at Blois, by order of his Majeſty, as it has been aſſerted. During his reſidence at this place he loſt his wife, who died there on the 26th of September 1766. Thoſe who were intimate with Mr Sheridan cannot but have received the moſt favourable impreſſion of the virtues of this lady from the affectionate terms in which ſhe was always ſpoken of by her huſband. If our recollection does not deceive us, Mr Sheridan did not continue long in France after this event.

His next public appearance was in 1769, when he exhibited at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, ſinging, and muſic, which he called An Attic Evening Entertainment; and in the ſummer of the ſame year he reſumed his profeſſion of an actor, by performing at the Haymarket the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. Brutus, and Othello. In this year he publiſhed his Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, addreſſed to the King; in which he made a tender of his ſervices, and an offer to dedicate the remainder of his days to the execution of the plan which he then propoſed. He concludes in the following words:—"Things are now brought to a criſis. I have, after ſtruggling many years through uncommon hardſhips, at length accompliſhed my part, ſo as to be ready to enter upon the taſk. To the completion of it, aſſiſtance is now neceſſary; I can proceed no farther without it. The duty that I owe to a numerous family will not permit me to run any farther riſques. And on the other hand, when I conſider the juſt grounds I have to believe, that if the deſign be not executed by myſelf, it never will be by any other hand, I cannot help wiſhing that I were enabled to give my whole attention to it, till it ſhould be eſtabliſhed on ſolid foundation. Nor will my expectations, I hope, be deemed unreaſonable, when the utmoſt I ſhould propoſe during the proſecution of this laborious taſk is, that my income ſhould not be leſs than what I could apparently make in a much more eaſy way. And I profeſs to your Majeſty in the ſincerity of my heart, and with the ſame regard to truth as if I were addreſſing the Almighty, that I would prefer a competency in this way to all the wealth and honours of this world in any other courſe. However ſtrange ſuch a declaration may appear in theſe times, yet it will not be thought very extraordinary, if known to come from one who has long loſt all reliſh for the pleaſures of this life; who never had the ſmalleſt ſenſation of avarice, and has long ſince ſeen the vanity of ambition; who has learned to look at time forward, through the ſame end of the perſpective as at time backward; and thus to eſtimate the duration of life, nay of the world itſelf, but as a point in compariſon of a boundleſs eternity; who therefore has no other enjoyment left, but the inward ſatisfaction of diſcharging his duty to the beſt of his power, to his God, to his King, and to his Country."

At the time Mr Sheridan publiſhed this work, the novelty of his plan had worn off, its uſefulneſs had been diſputed, its neceſſity had been doubted, its reputation had ſuffered a little from ridicule, and its patrons had cooled much in their zeal for its propagation. The propoſal made to his Majeſty in the above addreſs paſſed without notice. The author, whoſe attachment to his favourite ſcheme was increaſed rather than weakened by neglect, determined to perſevere in ſpite of every obſtacle. By writing, by converſation, and by public lectures, he endeavoured to ſupport his ſinking plan; and when he ſaw himſelf unattended to, was not ſparing of his invectives againſt the taſte of the times. From this period his diſappointment led him frequently to expreſs himſelf with aſperity, even againſt Majeſty itſelf; and it is remembered, that on the declaration of American independence, in a moment of vexation and reſentment, he declared a reſolution of benefiting the new world with the advantages ungratefully neglected by his own country.

The liſt at the end of this account will amply diſplay the induſtry and abilities of Mr Sheridan; he ſtill continued to publiſh many valuable performances, which will tranſmit his name to poſterity with reputation. In the ſummer of 1769 he performed at the Haymarket the characters of Hamlet, Richard III. Othello, and Brutus. In 1770 he was engaged again at the ſame theatre, and in 1776 he acted ſeveral nights at Covent-Garden. After this he never performed again as an actor. Though able enough to con-

tribute to the public amuſement, and no way unwilling, he found the theatres ſhut againſt him by an influence which he always complained of as a hardſhip, though he was unable to conquer it.

The retirement of Mr Garrick from the ſtage in the year 1776, opened a new ſcene to Mr Sheridan. The purchaſers of the ſhare in Drury-Lane Theatre, of which Mr Richard Brinſley Sheridan was one, agreed to inveſt Mr Sheridan with the powers of a manager, for which office his experience, his abilities, and integrity well qualified him. He entered upon the office with a determination to reform ſome abuſes which had crept in, and particularly ſuch as had ariſen from the caprice of ſeveral favourite actreſſes. In this purſuit, however, he found himſelf counteracted; when, diſdaining to continue in hi, poſt on ſuch ignominious terms, he relinquiſhed his ſituation, after holding it about three years.

The theatres being ſhut againſt him as a performer, he now returned to his literary avocations. He completed and publiſhed his Dictionary of the Engliſh language, and engaged to publiſh a new edition of Swift's Works, with a life of that author, which he executed in 1784. He alſo read at Hickford's Rooms, at Coachmaker's Hall, and in the ſpring 1785 at Free-Maſons' Hall, in conjunction with Mr Henderſon. This was his laſt public exhibition. The next year he viſited Ireland, and during his ſtay there was much conſulted about ſome improvements meditated to be introduced into the modes of education in that kingdom. During his reſidence there he found his health decline, and in hopes to re-eſtabliſh it came to England the laſt ſummer, and went to Margate, intending from thence, if he found no amendment, to proceed to Liſbon. A ſhort time, however, ſhewed that he was paſt recovery. His ſtrength gradually failed, and he died on the 14th of Auguſt 1788. His corpſe was interred at Margate.

After the narrative we have given, it may ſeem unneceſſary to add any thing further concerning Mr Sheridan, whoſe character will appear from a review of the tranſactions of his life. Yet in juſtice to ſo worthy a character, we ſhall add, that his conduct through life was at all times marked with uprightneſs and integrity. In every ſituation, though his prudence might be frequently arraigned, no imputation ever fell upon him as a man of honour. His talents were more ſolid than brilliant, and his genius very inferior to his induſtry. His predilection for a favourite ſcheme, which had occupied his attention during the greater part of his life, as often produced abſurdity as entertainment when he made it, as he often did, the ſubject of his converſation. He had no mean opinion of himſelf. Like Triſtram Shandy's father, "he had a ſtrong ſpice of that in his temper which might or might not add to his virtues." It is known by the name of Perſeverance in a good cauſe, and of Obſtinacy in a bad one. Opinions which he once had entertained he ſeldom gave up. He was hoſpitable and generous in a high degree, and with a confidence * in his own exertions, diſdained to ſacrifice his independence on any occaſion. To ſum up the whole: he was a pleaſant and agreeable companion; an affectionate father; a tender huſband; a generous maſter; and a firm and ſteady friend.

Liſt of Mr Sheridan's Works.

1. Captain O'Blunder; a farce. This was written by Mr Sheridan while a ſchool-boy, and the copy loſt. It has been ſince collected by ſome perſon from memory, and frequently performed; but never, as Mr Sheridan uſed to declare, with his conſent.

2. The Loyal Lover; a tragi-comedy, altered from Beaumont and Fletcher a-

* "If this account ſhould ſtartle the belief of thoſe who hunt after employments as their only reſource, Mr Sheridan begs leave to remind them that it was not his caſe; he had it in his power to provide for himſelf much better than the Government could. He had ſet out in life upon certain principles, early imbibed from his great maſter Swift, which would not ſuffer him to think of ſuch a courſe. Among theſe, one of the foremoſt was independence; without which there could be no liberty. By independence he means only a reliance upon a man's ſelf, and his own talents and labours, for his ſupport and advancement in life; for abſolute independence belongs not to human beings."——"Though they who know not the value of ſuch ſort of independence; though they who know not how ſweet the bread is which is earned by the ſweat of one's own brow, may not have any faith in principles of this ſort; yet ſurely they will give credit to a man upon their own favourite maxim, that of ſelf-intereſt."
Sheridan's Humble Appeal to the Public. 8vo. 1758.

bout

bout 1748, and acted at Smock-Alley. Not printed.

3. Romeo and Juliet; altered and acted about the ſame time. Not printed.

4. Coriolanus; or, The Roman Matron, A tragedy. Altered from Shakeſpeare and Thomſon; acted at Covent-Garden. 8vo. 1755.

5. Britiſh Education; or the Source of the Diſorders of Great Britain. Being an eſſay towards proving, that the immorality, ignorance, and falſe taſte which ſo generally prevail, are the natural and neceſſary conſequences of the preſent defective ſyſtem of education. With an attempt to ſhew that a revival of the art of ſpeaking, and the ſtudy of our own language, might contribute in a great meaſure to the cure of thoſe evils. 8vo. 1756. 2d edition, 1769.

6. An Oration pronounced before a numerous body of the nobility and gentry, aſſembled at the Muſic Hall, in Fith-amble-ſtreet, on Tueſday the 6th of this inſtant (December), and now firſt publiſhed at their unanimous deſire. 8vo. 1757.

7. An humble Appeal to the Public, together with ſome conſiderations on the preſent critical and dangerous ſtate of the ſtage in Ireland. 8vo. 1758.

8. A Diſcourſe delivered in the theatre at Oxford, in the Senate-houſe at Cambridge, and at Spring-gardens in London. Being introductory to a courſe of lectures on elocution, and the Engliſh language. 8vo. 1759.

9. A Diſſertation on the cauſes of the difficulties which occur in learning the Engliſh tongue; with a ſcheme for publiſhing an Engliſh grammar and dictionary, upon a plan entirely new. The object of which ſhall be, to facilitate the attainment of the Engliſh tongue, and eſtabliſh a perpetual ſtandard of pronunciation. Addreſſed to a certain noble Lord 4to. 1762

10. A courſe of Lectures on Elocution: together with two diſſertations on language, and ſome other tracts relative to thoſe ſubjects. 4to. 1762.

11. A plan of Education for the young nobility and gentry of Great Britain. Moſt humbly addreſſed to the Father of his people. 8vo. 1769.

12. Lectures on the Art of Reading. Part I. Containing the art of reading proſe. 8vo. 1775.

13. Lectures on the Art of Reading. Part II. Containing the art of reading verſe. 8vo. 1775.

14. A general Dictionary of the Engliſh language. One main object of which is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent ſtandard of pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a rhetorical grammar. 2 vols. 4to. 1780.

15. A ſhort Addreſs to the public, upon a ſubject of the utmoſt importance to the future ſafety and welfare of the Britiſh dominions. 4to. 1783.

16. The works of the Rev. Dr Jonathan Swift, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin. Arranged, reviſed, and corrected, in 17 vols. 8vo. 1784.

17. An examination of Mr Sheridan's plan for the improvement of education in this country. By a ſet of gentlemen aſſociated for that purpoſe. 8vo. 1784.

18. Elements of Engliſh: being a new method of teaching the whole art of reading, both with regard to pronunciation and ſpelling. Part I. 12mo. 1786.

Addenda.

Mr Sheridan's firſt appearance on the ſtage was on the 29th of January 1743.

The following anecdote appeared in the Engliſh newſpapers about the year 1768. We give it on that authority, and in the very words, without vouching for the truth of it, though we believe it may be depended upon:—Laſt year Mr Sheridan, the actor, obtained an Iriſh act of parliament for protecting him from arreſts on account of his debts in Dublin, amounting to 1600l. and having this ſeaſon ſaved 800l. he gave notice that he was ready to pay his creditors 10s. in the pound, and deſired them to call on him for that purpoſe, with an account of their reſpective demands. Mr Falkner, the printer of one of the Dublin papers, was one of his creditors. This gentleman told Mr Sheridan, that he would not trouble him with his demand till he dined with him: Mr Sheridan accordingly called at Mr Falkner's; and after dinner Mr Falkner put a ſealed paper into his hand, which he told him contained his demand, at the ſame time requeſting Mr Sheridan to examine it at his leiſure at home: when he came home, he found, under ſeal, a bond of his for 200l. due to Mr Falkner, cancelled, together with a receipt in full of a book debt, to the extent of 100l.—Whether is the conduct of the actor or printer the more generous and laudable?

On

On CONVERSATION.

[From the Olla Podrida.]

THAT converſation may anſwer the ends for which it was deſigned, the parties who are to join in it muſt come together with a determined reſolution to pleaſe, and to be pleaſed. If a man feels that an eaſt wind has rendered him dull and ſulky, he ſhould by all means ſtay at home till the wind changes, and not be troubleſome to his friends; for dullneſs is infectious, and one four face will make many, as one chearful countenance is ſoon productive of others. If two gentlemen deſire to quarrel, it ſhould not be done in a company met to enjoy the pleaſures of converſation. Let a ſtage be erected for the purpoſe, in a proper place, to which the juriſdiction of the Middleſex magiſtrates doth not reach. There let Martin and Mendoza mount, accompanied by Big Ben and Johnſon, and attended by the *amateurs*, who delight to behold blows neatly laid in, ribs and jawbones elegantly broken, and eyes ſealed up with delicacy and addreſs. It is obvious, for theſe reaſons, that he who is about to form a converſation-party ſhould be careful to invite men of congenial minds, and of ſimilar ideas reſpecting the entertainment of which they are to partake, and to which they muſt contribute.

With gloomy perſons, gloomy topics likewiſe ſhould be (as indeed they will be) excluded, ſuch as ill health, bad weather, bad news, or forebodings of ſuch, &c. &c. To preſerve the temper calm and pleaſant, it is of unſpeakable importance that we always accuſtom ourſelves through life to make the beſt of things, to view them on their bright ſide, and ſo repreſent them to others, for our mutual comfort and encouragement. Few things (eſpecially if, as Chriſtians, we take the other world into the account) but have a bright ſide; diligence and practice will eaſily find it. Perhaps there is no circumſtance better calculated than this to render converſation equally pleaſing and profitable.

In the conduct of it, be not eager to interrupt others, or uneaſy at being yourſelf interrupted; ſince you ſpeak either to amuſe or inſtruct the company, or to receive thoſe benefits from it. Give all, therefore, leave to ſpeak in turn. Hear with patience, and anſwer with preciſion. Inattention is ill-manners; it ſhews contempt; and contempt is never forgiven.

Trouble not the company with your own private concerns, as you do not love to be troubled with thoſe of others. Yours are as little to them as theirs are to you. You will need no other rule whereby to judge of this matter.

Contrive, but with dexterity and propriety, that each perſon may have an opportunity of diſcourſing on the ſubject with which he is beſt acquainted. He will be pleaſed, and you will be informed. By obſerving this rule, every one has it in his power to aſſiſt in rendering converſation agreeable; ſince, though he may not chuſe, or be qualified, to ſay much himſelf, he can propoſe queſtions to thoſe who are able to anſwer them.

Avoid ſtories, unleſs ſhort, pointed, and quite *a-propos*. He who deals in them, ſays Swift, muſt either have a very large ſtock, or a good memory, or muſt often change his company. Some have a ſet of them ſtrung together like onions; they take poſſeſſion of the converſation by an early introduction of one; and then you muſt have the whole *rope*; and there is an end of every thing elſe, perhaps, for that meeting, though you may have heard all twenty times before.

Talk *often*, but not *long*. The talent of haranguing in private company is inſupportable. Senators and barriſters are apt to be guilty of this fault; and members who never harangue in the Houſe, will often do it out of the Houſe. If the majority of the company be naturally ſilent, or cautious, the converſation will flag, unleſs it be often renewed by one among them who can ſtart new ſubjects. Forbear, however, if poſſible, to broach a ſecond before the firſt is out, leſt your ſtock ſhould not laſt, and you ſhould be obliged to come back to the old barrel. There are thoſe who will repeatedly croſs upon, and break into the converſation, with a freſh topic, till they have touched upon all, and exhauſted none. Economy here is neceſſary for moſt people.

Laugh not at your own wit and humour; leave that to the company.

When the converſation is flowing in a ſerious and uſeful channel, never interrupt it by an ill-timed jeſt. The ſtream is ſcattered, and cannot be again collected.

Diſcourſe not in a whiſper, or half-voice, to your next neighbour. It is ill-breeding, and in ſome degree, a fraud; converſation-ſtock being, as one has well

well obſerved, a joint and common property.

In reflections on abſent people, go no farther than you would go if they were preſent. "I reſolve," ſays Biſhop Beveridge, "never to ſpeak of a man's virtues to his face, nor of his faults behind his back:"—a golden rule! the obſervation of which would, at one ſtroke, baniſh flattery and defamation from the earth.

Converſation is effected by circumſtances which, at firſt ſight, may appear trifling, but really are not ſo. Some, who continue dumb while ſeated, become at once loquacious when they are (as the ſenatorial phraſe is) *upon their legs*. Others, whoſe powers languiſh in a cloſe room, recover themſelves on putting their heads into freſh air, as a Shrovetide cock does when his head is put into freſh earth. A turn or two in the garden makes them good company. There is a magic ſometimes in a large circle which faſcinates thoſe who compoſe it into ſilence; and nothing can be done, or rather nothing can be *ſaid*, till the introduction of a card-table breaks up the ſpell, and releaſes the valiant knights and fair damſels from their captivity. A table, indeed, of any kind, conſidered as a centre of union, is of eminent ſervice to converſation at all times; and never do we more ſenſibly feel the truth of that old philoſophical axiom, that nature *abhors a vacuum*, than upon its removal. I have been told that even in the *Blue-ſtocking* Society, formed ſolely for the purpoſe of converſation, it was found, after repeated trials, impoſſible to *get on* without *one* card-table. In that ſame venerable ſociety, when the company is too widely extended to engage in the ſame converſation, a cuſtom is ſaid to prevail (and a very excellent one it is), that every gentleman, upon his entrance, ſelects his partner, as he would do at a ball: and, when the converſation-dance is *gone down*, the company change partners, and begin afreſh. Whether theſe things be ſo or not, moſt certain it is, that the lady or the gentleman deſerves well of the ſociety who can deviſe any method whereby ſo valuable an amuſement can be heightened and improved.

On the paſſionate love and genius of the SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS *for* MUSIC *and* POETRY.

From Newte's Tour in England and Scotland.

THE remote Highlanders are at this day as fond of poetry and muſic as the ancient Arcadians, who, bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and genial climate, poured forth, in natural and affecting airs, the warmeſt emotions of the heart. The muſical and poetical compoſitions of the Highlanders were ſeldom committed to writing, but handed down, from generation to generation, by oral tradition. The ſubjects of theſe were, for the moſt part, love, war, and the pleaſures of the chace: and their general tone or ſtyle was not ſprightly and gay, but, on the contrary, ſad and tragical. The firſt efforts of the Muſes, in every country and age, are employed on melancholy themes, as being the moſt ſtrongly marked by the light and ſhade of proſperous exchanged for adverſe circumſtances, and which take the ſtrongeſt hold of the heart. But the very aſpect of nature, in the Highlands of Scotland, is ſad; and a conflict, ſeldom interrupted, with hoſtile clans or with a harſh climate and penurious ſoil, deepened the general gloom. Hence, although the little wealth of the Highlands conſiſts in cattle, rural ſcenes are introduced in their poetry but ſeldom. And, were one to form a judgement concerning the employment of the Highlanders, even from performances unqueſtionably modern, he would conclude that they were not ſo much ſhepherds as hunters. Their compoſitions, whether of muſic or poetry, were the natural productions, and perfectly ſuited to the taſte of a country, where, within the memory of man, every male without exception was trained to arms; and where huſbandry, and even paſturage, were followed no farther than neceſſity required. It is not long ſince ſheep and goats, in the Highlands, were conſidered as below the care of a man, and reputed the property of the wife, in the ſame manner as geeſe, turkies, and other poultry are in the low countries, and in England.

That the muſic and poetry of any country bears a near relation to its common purſuits, to the great objects of its hopes and fears, is illuſtrated in a very ſtriking manner by thoſe of the inhabitants of St Kilda, whoſe inſignificance and remote ſituation ſecure them from invaſion, as their poverty and primitive equality protect them from angry feuds. When the winter ſtore of this little common-wealth is ſafely depoſited in a houſe called Tigh-a-barra, its whole members reſort to this general magazine, as being the moſt ſpacious room in their

dominions, where they hold a ſolemn aſſembly, and ſing one of their beſt airs to words importing, "What more would we have! There is ſtore of *cuddies* and *ſaith*, of *perich* and *allachen*, laid up for us in Tigh-a-burra." Then follows an enumeration of the other kinds of fiſhes that are hung up around them, to which, in the courſe of their ſinging and dancing, they frequently point, with expreſſions of gratitude and joy.

The Reverend Mr Macdonald, Miniſter of Kilmore in Argyleſhire, on whoſe teſtimony theſe particulars are here related of the St Kildeans, received from a friend in the iſle of Skye, a St Kilda elegy, the effuſion of a young woman who had loſt her huſband by a fall from the rocks, when employed in catching fowls. Of this elegy, found among people in whoſe veracity Mr Macdonald has entire confidence, he gives the following tranſlation. "In yonder Soa* left I the youth whom I loved. But lately, he ſkipped and bounded from rock to rock. Dextrous was he in making every inſtrument the farm required, diligent in bringing home my tender flock. You went, O my love! upon yon hanging cliff, but fear meaſured not thy ſteps! Thy foot only ſlipt—you fell—never more to riſe! Thy blood ſtained yon ſloping rock; thy brains lay ſcattered around! all thy wounds guſhed at once. Floating on the ſurface of the deep, the cruel waves tore thee aſunder. Thy mother came, her grey hairs uncovered with the kerch†: thy ſiſter came, we mourned together: thy brother came, he leſſened not the cry of ſorrow. Gloomy and ſad we all beheld thee from afar, O thou that waſt the ſeven-fold bleſſing of thy friends! the ſhiny *Lhoune*‡ of their ſupport. Now alas! my ſhare of the birds is heard ſcreaming in the clouds: my ſhare of the eggs is already ſeized on by the ſtronger party. In yonder Soa left I the youth whom I loved."

The Gaelic poetry now extant, was, no doubt, compoſed for the moſt part by the bards who were once entertained in the families of lords and chieftains. There was alſo an order of ſtrolling rhapſodiſts, who went about the country, reciting their performances for a livelihood.

Throughout the whole of the Highlands there are, at this day, various ſongs ſung by the women to ſuitable airs, or played on muſical inſtruments, not only on occaſions of merriment and diverſion, but alſo during almoſt every kind of work which employs more than one perſon, ſuch as milking cows, watching the folds, fulling of cloth, grinding of grain with the *quern* or hand-mill, hay-making, and reaping of corn. Theſe ſongs and tunes re-animate, for a time, the drooping labourer, and make him work with redoubled ardour. In travelling through the Highlands, in the ſeaſon of autumn, the ſounds of little bands of muſic on every ſide, joined to a moſt romantic ſcenery, has a very pleaſing effect on the mind of a ſtranger. There is undoubted evidence, that from the 12th to the 15th century, both incluſive, the Scots not only uſed, but, like their kindred Iriſh, excelled in playing on the harp: a ſpecies of muſic, in all probability, of Druidical origin. But, beyond all memory or tradition, the favourite inſtrument of the Scotch muſicians has been the bag-pipe, introduced into Scotland, at a very early period, by the Norwegians. The large bag-pipe is the inſtrument of the Highlanders for war, for marriage, for funeral proceſſions, and other great occaſions. They have alſo a ſmaller kind, on which dancing tunes are played. A certain ſpecies of this wind muſic, called *pibrachs*, rouzes the native Highlander in the ſame way that the ſound of the trumpet does the war-horſe; and even produces effects little leſs marvellous than thoſe recorded of the ancient muſic. At the battle of Quebec, in April 1760, whilſt the Britiſh troops were retreating in great confuſion, the General complained to a field officer of Fraſer's regiment, of the bad behaviour of his corps. "Sir," anſwered he with ſome warmth, "you did very wrong in forbidding the pipes to play this morning: nothing encourages Highlanders ſo much in a day of action. Nay, even now they would be of uſe." "Let them blow like the devil, then," replied the General, "if it will bring back the men." The pipes were ordered to play a favourite martial air. The Highlanders, the moment they heard the muſic, returned

* A ſmall rocky iſland near St Kilda.

† A ſpecies of kerchief worn by married women in the Highlands and weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

‡ *Lhoune*, a rope of raw hides uſed in St Kilda. It is the moſt uſeful part of furniture, and a young woman poſſeſſed of one is reckoned well portioned. In ſearching for fowls and eggs, a man or two take hold of it, and another is let down into the cliffs by the other end.

returned and formed with alacrity in the rear. In the late war in India, Sir Eyre Coote, after the battle of Porto Nuovo, being aware of the ſtrong attachment of the Highlanders to their ancient muſic, expreſſed his applauſe of their behaviour on that day, by giving them fifty pounds to buy a pair of bag-pipes.——

So quick and powerful is the influence of moral cauſes in the formation of the characters of nations and men, that the Highlanders have actually undergone greater alteration in the courſe of the preſent century, than for a thouſand years before. Freedom and equal laws, by encouraging induſtry, ſecuring property, and ſubſtituting independent ſentiments and views in the room of an obſequious devotion to feudal chiefs, have redeemed the character of the Highlanders from thoſe imputations which were common to them with all nations in a ſimilar political ſituation; while what is excellent in their character, the ſenſibility of their nature, the hardineſs of their conſtitutions, their warlike diſpoſition, and their generous hoſpitality to ſtrangers, remain undiminiſhed. And though emancipated now from the feudal yoke, they ſtill ſhew a voluntary reverence to their chiefs, as well as affection to thoſe of their own tribe and kindred: qualities which are not only very amiable and engaging in themſelves, but which are connected with that character of alacrity and inviolable fidelity and reſolution which their exertions in the field have juſtly obtained in the world.

A Hiſtory of the Comets, Earthquakes, and the Plague, which aſtoniſhed or afflicted the age of JUSTINIAN

[From Gibbon's Hiſtory, vol. 4.]

IN the fifth year of the reign, and in the month of September, a comet * was ſeen during twenty days in the weſtern quarter of the heavens, and which ſhot its rays into the north. Eight years afterwards, while the ſun was in Capricorn, another comet appeared to follow in the Sagitary: the ſize was gradually increaſing; the head was in the eaſt, the tail in the weſt, and it remained viſible above forty days. The nations, who gazed with aſtoniſhment, expected wars and calamities from their baleful influence; and theſe expectations were abundantly fulfilled. The aſtronomers diſſembled their ignorance of the nature of theſe blazing ſtars, which they affected to repreſent as the floating meteors of the air; and few among them embraced the ſimple notion of Seneca and the Chaldeans, that they are only planets of a longer period and more eccentric motion*. Time and ſcience have juſtified the conjectures and predictions of the Roman ſage: the teleſcope has opened new worlds to the eyes of aſtronomers †; and, in the narrow ſpace of hiſtory and fable, one and the ſame comet is already found to have reviſited the earth in *ſeven* equal revolutions of five hundred and ſeventy five years. The *firſt* ‡, which aſcends beyond the Chriſtian æra one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven years, is coëval with Ogyges, the father of Grecian antiquity. And this appearance explains the tradition which Varro has preſerved, that, under his reign, the planet Venus changed her colour, ſize, figure, and courſe; a prodigy, without example either in paſt or ſucceeding ages ‖. The *ſecond* viſit, in the year eleven hundred and ninety-three, is darkly implied in the fable of Electra, the ſeventh of the Pleiads, who have been reduced to fix ſince the time of the Trojan war. That nymph, the wife of Dardanus, was un-

* The firſt comet is mentioned by John Malala, tom. ii. p. 190. 219. and Theophanes, p. 154; the ſecond by Procopius, Perſic. l. ii. c. 4. Yet I ſtrongly ſuſpect their identity. The paleneſs of the ſun, Vandal. l. ii. c. 14. is applied by Theophanes, p. 158. to a different year.

* Seneca's ſeventh book of natural queſtions diſplays in the theory of comets, a philoſophic mind. Yet ſhould we not too candidly confound a vague prediction, a *venient tempus*, &c. with the merit of real diſcoveries.

† Aſtronomers may ſtudy Newton and Halley. I draw my humble ſcience from the article Comete, in the French Encyclopedie by M. d'Alembert.

‡ Whiſton the honeſt, pious, viſionary Whiſton, had fancied, for the æra of Noah's flood, (2242 years before Chriſt) a prior apparition of the ſame comet which drowned the earth with its tail.

‖ A Diſſertation of Freret (Memoires de l'Academie des inſcriptions, tom. x. page 357—377) affords an happy union of philoſophy and erudition. The phænomenon, in the time of Ogyges, was preſerved by Varro, (apud Auguſtin. de Civitate Dei, xxi. 8.) who quotes Caſtor, Dion of Naples, and Adraſtus of Cyzicus—*nobiles mathematici*. The two ſubſequent periods are preſerved by the Greek mythologiſts, and the ſpurious books of Sibylline verſes.

able to ſupport the ruin of her country: ſhe abandoned the dances of her ſiſter orbs, fled from the zodiac to the north pole, and obtained, from her diſhevelled locks, the name of the *comet*. The *third* period expires in the year ſix hundred and eighteen, a date that exactly agrees with the tremendous comet of the Sibyl!, and perhaps of Pliny, which aroſe in the Weſt, two generations before the reign of Cyrus. The *fourth* apparition, forty-four years before the birth of Chriſt, is of all others the moſt ſplendid and important. After the death of Cæſar, a long-haired ſtar was conſpicuous to Rome and to the nations, during the games which were exhibited by young Octavian, in honour of Venus and his uncle. The vulgar opinion, that it conveyed to heaven the divine ſoul of the dictator, was cheriſhed and conſecrated by the piety of a ſtateſman: while his ſecret ſuperſtition referred the comet to the glory of his own times *. The *fifth* viſit has been already aſcribed to the fifth year of Juſtinian, which coincides with the five hundred and thirty-firſt of the Chriſtian æra. And it may deſerve notice, that in this, as in the preceding inſtance, the comet was followed, though at a longer interval, by a remarkable paleneſs of the ſun. The *ſixth* return, in the year eleven hundred and ſix, is recorded by the chronicles of Europe and China; and in the firſt fervour of the Cruſades, the Chriſtians and the Mahometans might ſurmiſe with equal reaſon, that it portended the deſtruction of the Infidels. The *ſeventh* phænomenon, of one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty, was preſented to the eyes of an enlightened age †. The philoſophy of Bayle diſpelled a prejudice which Milton's muſe had ſo recently adorned, that the comet "from its horrid hair ſhakes peſtilence and war ‡." Its road in the heavens was obſerved with exquiſite ſkill by Flamſtead and Caſſini; and the mathematical ſcience of Bernoulli, Newton, and Halley, inveſtigated the laws of its revolutions. At the *eighth* period, in the year two thouſand three hundred and fifty-five, their calculations may, perhaps, be verified by the aſtronomers of ſome future capital in the Siberian or American wilderneſs.

The near approach of a comet may injure or deſtroy the globe which we inhabit; but the changes on its ſurface have been hitherto produced by the action of volcanos and earthquakes. The nature of the ſoil may indicate the countries moſt expoſed to theſe formidable concuſſions, ſince they are cauſed by ſubterraneous fires, and ſuch fires are kindled by the union and fermentation of iron and ſulphur. But their times and effects appear to lie beyond the reach of human curioſity, and the philoſopher will diſcreetly abſtain from the prediction of earthquakes, till he has counted the drops of water that ſilently filtrate on the inflammable mineral, and meaſured the caverns which increaſe by reſiſtance the exploſion of the impriſoned air. Without aſſigning the cauſe, hiſtory will diſtinguiſh the periods in which theſe calamitous events have been rare or frequent, and will obſerve, that this fever of the earth raged with uncommon violence during the reign of Juſtinian. Each year is marked by the repetition of earthquakes, of ſuch duration, that Conſtantinople has been ſhaken above forty days; of ſuch extent, that the ſhock has been communicated to the whole ſurface of the globe, or at leaſt of the Roman empire. An impulſive or vibratory motion was felt: enormous chaſms were opened, huge and heavy bodies were diſcharged into the air, the ſea alternately advanced and retreated beyond its ordinary bounds, and a mountain was torn from Libanus *, and caſt into the waves, where it protected, as a mole, the new harbour of Botrys in Phœnicia. The ſtroke that agitates an ant-hill, may cruſh the inſect myriads in the duſt; yet truth muſt extort a confeſſion, that man has induſtriouſly laboured for his own deſtruction. The inſtitution of great cities, which in-

* Pliny (Hiſt. Nat. ii. 25.) has tranſcribed the original memorial of Auguſtus. Mairan, in his moſt ingenious letters to the P. Parennin, miſſionary in China, removes the games and the comet of September, from the year 44 to the year 43, before the Chriſtian æra; but I am not totally ſubdued by the criticiſm of the aſtronomer. Opuſcules, p. 275—351.

† This laſt comet was viſible in the month of December 1680.

‡ Paradiſe Loſt was publiſhed in 1667; and the famous lines, (l. ii. 708, &c.) which ſtartled the licenſer, may allude to the recent comet of 1664, obſerved by Caſſini at Rome in the preſence of Queen Chriſtina (Fontenelle, in his Eloge, tom. v. page 338.) Had Charles II. betrayed any ſymptoms of curioſity or fear?

* An abrupt height, a perpendicular cape, between Aradus and Botrys.

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clude a nation within the limits of a wall, almoſt realizes the wiſh of Caligula, that the Roman people had but one neck. Two hundred and fifty thouſand perſons are ſaid to have periſhed in the earthquake of Antioch, whoſe domeſtic multitudes were ſwelled by the conflux of ſtrangers to the feſtival of the Aſcenſion. The loſs of Berytus was of ſmaller account, but of much greater value. That city, on the coaſt of Phœnicia, was illuſtrated by the ſtudy of the civil law, which opened the ſureſt road to wealth and dignity: the ſchools of Berytus were filled with the riſing ſpirits of the age, and many a youth was loſt in the earthquake, who might have lived to be the ſcourge or the guardian of his country. In theſe diſaſters the architect becomes the enemy of mankind. The hut of a ſavage, or the tent of an Arab, may be thrown down without injury to the inhabitant; and the Peruvians had reaſon to deride the folly of their Spaniſh conquerors, who with ſo much coſt and labour erected their own ſepulchres. The rich marbles of a patrician are daſhed on his own head: a whole people is buried under the ruins of public and private edifices, and the conflagration is kindled and propagated by the innumerable fires which are neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence and manufactures of a great city. Inſtead of the mutual ſympathy which might comfort and aſſiſt the diſtreſſed, they dreadfully experience the vices and paſſions which are releaſed from the fear of puniſhment: the tottering houſes are pillaged by intrepid avarice; revenge embraces the moment, and ſelects the victim; and the earth often ſwallows the aſſaſſin or the raviſher in the conſummation of their crimes. Superſtition involves the preſent danger with inviſible terrors; and if the image of death may ſometimes be ſubſervient to the virtue or repentance of individuals, an affrighted people is more forcibly moved to expect the end of the world, or to deprecate with ſervile homage the wrath of an avenging Deity.

Æthiopia and Egypt have been ſtigmatiſed in every age, as the original ſource and ſeminary of the plague. In a damp, hot, ſtagnating air, this African fever is generated from the putrefaction of animal ſubſtances, and eſpecially from the ſwarms of locuſts, not leſs deſtructive to mankind in their death than in their lives. The fatal diſeaſe which depopulated the earth in the time of Juſtinian and his ſucceſſors, firſt appeared in the neighbourhood of Peluſium, between the Serbonian bog and the eaſtern channel of the Nile. From thence, tracing as it were a double path, it ſpread to the Eaſt, over Syria, Perſia, and the Indies, and penetrated to the Weſt, along the coaſt of Africa, and over the continent of Europe. In the ſpring of the ſecond year Conſtantinople, during three or four months, was viſited by the peſtilence; and Procopius, who obſerved its progreſs and ſymptoms with the eyes of a phyſician, has emulated the ſkill and diligence of Thucydides in the deſcription of the plague of Athens. The infection was ſometimes announced by the viſions of a diſtempered fancy, and the victim deſpaired as ſoon as he had heard the menace and felt the ſtroke of an inviſible ſpectre. But the greater number, in their beds, in the ſtreets, in their uſual occupation, were ſurpriſed by a ſlight fever; ſo ſlight indeed, that neither the puiſe, nor the colour of the patient gave any ſigns of the approaching danger. The ſame, the next, or the ſucceeding day, it was declared by the ſwelling of the glands, particularly thoſe of the groin, of the armpits, and under the ear; and when theſe bubos or tumours were opened, they were found to contain a *coal*, or black ſubſtance, of the ſize of a lentil. If they came to a juſt ſwelling and ſuppuration, the patient was ſaved by this kind and natural diſcharge of the morbid humour. But if they continued hard and dry, a mortification quickly enſued, and the fifth day was commonly the term of his life. The fever was often accompanied with lethargy or delirium; the bodies of the ſick were covered with black puſtules or carbuncles, the ſymptoms of immediate death; and in the conſtitutions too feeble to produce an eruption, the vomiting of blood was followed by a mortification of the bowels. To pregnant women the plague was generally mortal: yet one infant was drawn alive from his dead mother, and three mothers ſurvived the loſs of their infected fœtus. Youth was the moſt perilous ſeaſon; and the female ſex was leſs ſuſceptible than the male: but every rank and profeſſion was attacked with indiſcriminate rage; and many of thoſe who eſcaped were deprived of the uſe of their ſpeech, without being ſecure from a return of the diſorder*. The phyſicians

* Thucydides, c. 51. affirms, that the infection could only be once taken; but Evagrius,

phyſicians of Conſtantinople were zealous and ſkilful: but their art was baffled by the various ſymptoms and pertinacious vehemence of the diſeaſe: the ſame remedies were productive of contrary effects, and the event capriciouſly diſappointed their prognoſtics of death or recovery. The order of funerals, and the right of ſepulchres, were confounded; thoſe who were left without friends or ſervants, lay unburied in the ſtreets, or in their deſolate houſes; and a magiſtrate was authoriſed to collect the promiſcuous heaps of dead bodies, to tranſport them by land or water, and to inter them in deep pits beyond the precincts of the city. Their own danger, and the proſpect of public diſtreſs, awakened ſome remorſe in the minds of the moſt vicious of mankind: the confidence of health again revived their paſſions and habits; but philoſophy muſt diſdain the obſervation of Procopius, that the lives of ſuch men were guarded by the peculiar favour of fortune or providence. He forgot, or perhaps he ſecretly recollected, that the plague had touched the perſon of Juſtinian himſelf: but the abſtemious diet of the Emperor may ſuggeſt, as in the caſe of Socrates, a more rational and honourable cauſe for his recovery*. During his ſickneſs, the public conſternation was expreſſed in the habits of the citizens; and their idleneſs and deſpondence occaſioned a general ſcarcity in the capital of the Eaſt.

Contagion is the inſeparable ſymptom of the plague; which by mutual reſpiration, is tranſmuted from the infected perſons to the lungs and ſtomach of thoſe who approach them. While philoſophers believe and tremble, it is ſingular, that the exiſtence of a real danger ſhould have been denied by a people moſt prone to vain and imaginary terrors†. Yet the fellow-citizens of Procopius were ſatisfied, by ſome ſhort and partial experience, that the infection could not be gained by the cloſeſt converſation; and this perſuaſion might ſupport the aſſiduity of friends or phyſicians in the care of the ſick, whom inhuman prudence would have condemned to ſolitude and deſpair. But the fatal ſecurity, like the predeſtination of the Turks, muſt have aided the progreſs of the contagion; and thoſe ſalutary precautions to which Europe is indebted for her ſafety, were unknown to the government of Juſtinian. No reſtraints were impoſed on the free and frequent intercourſe of the Roman provinces: from Perſia to France, the nations were mingled and infected by wars and emigrations; and the peſtilential odour which lurks for years in a bale of cotton, was imported, by the abuſe of trade, into the moſt diſtant regions. The mode of its propagation is explained by the remark of Procopius himſelf, that it always ſpread from the ſea-coaſt to the inland country: the moſt ſequeſtered iſlands and mountains were ſucceſſively viſited; the places which had eſcaped the fury of its firſt paſſage, were alone expoſed to the contagion of the enſuing year. The winds might diffuſe that ſubtle venom; but unleſs the atmoſphere be previouſly diſpoſed for its reception, the plague would ſoon expire in the cold or temperate climates of the earth. Such was the univerſal corruption of the air, that the peſtilence which burſt forth in the fifteenth year of Juſtinian was not checked or alleviated by any difference of the ſeaſons. In time, its firſt malignity was abated and diſperſed; the diſeaſe alternately languiſhed and revived; but it was not till the end of a calamitous period of fifty-two years that mankind recovered their health, or the air reſumed its pure and ſalubrious quality. No facts have been preſerved to ſuſtain an account, or even a conjecture, of the numbers that periſhed in this extraordinary mortality. I only find, that, during three months, five,

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gius, who had family experience of the plague, obſerves, that ſome perſons who had eſcaped the firſt, ſunk under the ſecond attack; and this repetition is confirmed by Fabius Paullinus, p. 588. I obſerve, that on this head phyſicians are divided; and the nature and operation of the diſeaſe may not always be ſimilar.

* It was thus that Socrates had been ſaved by his temperance in the plague of Athens, Aul. Gellius, Noct. Attic. ii. 1. Dr Mead accounts for the peculiar ſalubrity of religious houſes, by the two advantages of ſeclusion and abſtinence.

† Mead proves that the plague is contagious, from Thucydides, Lucretius, Ariſtotle, Galen, and common experience: and he refutes the contrary opinion of the French phyſicians who viſited Marſeilles in the year 1720. Yet theſe were the recent and enlightened ſpectators of a plague which, in a few months, ſwept away 50,000 inhabitants (ſur la Peſte de Marſeille, Paris, 1786) of a city that, in the preſent hour of proſperity and trade, contains no more that 90,000 ſouls (Necker, ſur les Finances, tom. i. p. 231.)

and at length ten thousand persons died each day at Constantinople; that many cities of the East were left vacant, and that in several districts of Italy the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. The triple scourge of war, pestilence, and famine, afflicted the subjects of Justinian; and his reign is disgraced by a visible decrease of the human species, which has never been repaired in some of the fairest countries of the globe *.

* After some figures of rhetoric, the sands of the sea, &c. Procopius (Anecdot. c. 18.) attempts a more definite account; that μυριάδας μυριάδων μυριας had been exterminated under the reign of the Imperial dæmon. The expression is obscure in grammar and arithmetic; and a literal interpretation would produce several millions of millions, Alemannus, p. 80; and Cousin, tom. iii. p. 178. translate this passage "two hundred millions;" but I am ignorant of their motives. If we drop the μυριάδας, the remaining μυριάδων μυριας, a myriad of myriads, would furnish one hundred millions, a number not wholly inadmissible.

State of MATRIMONY *among the Nobility.*

Peers of the Blood.			*Earls.*		
Bachelors	2	4	Married	57	85
Married	2		Widowers	13	
			Bachelors	15	
Dukes.			*Viscounts.*		
Married	13	22	Married	9	14
Widowers	3		Widower	1	
Bachelors	6		Bachelors	4	
Marquisses.			*Barons.*		
Married	4		Married	62	84
			Widowers	10	
			Bachelors	12	

From the above list the ladies of England may form a calculation of what probability they have of obtaining a title, from a Prince of the blood to the lowest gradation of the Peerage. By this they will perceive the chance is divided with regard to the Peers Royal—9 to 13 of their being Duchesses—no chance of a Marchioness—28 to 57 of their being Countesses—5 to 9 of their being Viscountesses, and 22 to 62 of their becoming Ladies. And with respect to a title in the general list, the chance is 147 against 84, which plainly proves that matrimony is very properly encouraged by the great, who should always be the laudable patterns for the rest of the community. There being only 27 widowers to 147 married noblemen, evinces that our ladies of distinction are more healthy than they are generally represented.

PARLIAMENT. [p. 15.]

In the House of Lords, Dec. 26. the order of the day being read for resolving into a committee on the state of the nation, and for referring the report of the committee on his Majesty's health, and on precedents, to the said committee, the House immediately resolved itself into a committee accordingly, Lord Onslow in the chair, and the reports were referred to the committee.

Upon the first resolution being put,

Lord Hopetoun expressed his wish, that, in the discussion of the resolutions before their Lordships, they would exercise every degree of moderation, and enter upon them as fairly and impartially as the importance of the case required.—It was his opinion, that no right existed any where to assume the functions of royalty during the present suspension of the executive power; he was not willing, however, that the question of right should unnecessarily be agitated; if it was found necessary, he should readily give his reasons why he conceived it rested with the two Houses of Parliament.—His Lordship said, there was something so mysterious in the third resolution, that, in his opinion, it ought to be opened to their Lordships; and if any mode was meant to be pursued in the present enquiry, except the mode of appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales regent, he should give it his negative.

The Earl of Abingdon said, upon the present doleful occasion, I have heard of doctrines, that whilst I recount them in my mind, I stand almost petrified with astonishment. *animus meminisse horret.* It has been said, that deliberation in the two Houses of Parliament, at this awful crisis, is not of necessity: that the moment it was established by the report of the physicians, that his Majesty's health would not at present permit him to discharge the duties of his trust, the Prince of Wales *de jure* succeeded to that trust; and that although deliberation for form sake might be tolerated, deliberation was matter not of essence, but of form only, and must end in nothing else. And these, good gracious God, my Lords! are the doctrines of that very man who but a while ago was plucking the Crown off the head of the Monarch, and subdividing it between himself, and a self-formed heptarchical junto with himself in this and the other House of parliament. Of that very man, who calls himself a Whig; of him, who, whilst he is in the very act of erecting a monumental pillar in honour and to the memory of the glorious Revolution, is, by his doctrines, tearing up, from the very centre of the earth, the sole and only ground upon which that Revolution stands.—— Such are these doctrines, my Lords, and be-

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ing ſuch, I will not reaſon upon the ſubject; I will aſſert dogmatically, I will ſay, that the Prince of Wales, by the laws and conſtitution of the land, has no more right, as Prince of Wales, to exerciſe the functions of the crown than any other ſubject of the realm; and I challenge the ſtouteſt lawyer of you all to controvert this poſition. His right, my Lords, is hereditary, and hereditary only, and that right is poſthumous; and let us even ſee what this poſthumous right is.—The Crown of England is hereditary, but it is hereditary under limitations, reſtrictions, and proviſions. The inheritance, ſays Sir William Blackſtone, is conditional; and it is ſo, my Lords, by the expreſs law of the land: for, by the ſtatute of the 1ſt of W. and M. ſtat. 2. chap. 2. it is enacted, "That every perſon who ſhould be reconciled to, or hold communion with, the See of Rome, ſhould profeſs the Popiſh religion, or ſhould marry a Papiſt, ſhould be excluded, and for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the Crown; and that in ſuch caſe the people ſhould be diſſolved from their allegiance, and the crown ſhould deſcend to ſuch perſons, being Proteſtants, as would have inherited the ſame, in caſe the perſon ſo reconciled, holding communion, profeſſing, or marrying, were naturally dead."—Now ſuppoſe, my Lords, a caſe to occur within the proviſion of this ſtatute, and then let me aſk your Lordſhips, who is to be the judge of the perſon ſo incapacitated and excluded by this ſtatute? Is it the parliament (as it has been craftily and ſubtilely ſaid, in order to avoid the energy of this ſtatute) becauſe the King is one of the conſtituent parts of a parliament? Will a King exclude himſelf?——No, no, my Lords, that excluſion appertains to us and to the other Houſe of parliament excluſively.—It is to us it belongs, it is our duty. It is the buſineſs of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, and of us alone, as the truſtees and repreſentatives of the nation. It is true, my Lords, that the power to alter or new-model the ſucceſſion is by law given to the King and parliament, for theſe are the words of the law; and it is likewiſe true, that by the act of the 6th of Queen Anne, chap. 7. any perſon who ſhall maintain the contrary of this, ſhall be guilty of the penalties of a premunire. But what is the ſuppoſition of law in theſe caſes? It is, my Lords, that *that King*, ſo ſtanding at the head of his parliament, has not fallen under the diſabilities of the afore-mentioned act of W. and M. that he ſits on his throne under the laws and conſtitution of the country, that he is a king *de jure* as well as *de facto*: but if he has fallen under the diſabilities of that ſtatute, then I ſay, my Lords, that the right *to new-model or alter the ſucceſſion*, veſts in the parliament of England, *without the King*, in the Lords and Commons of Great Britain ſolely and excluſively. This is Revolution doctrine, my Lords, this is my doctrine, though I do not profeſs myſelf a Whig, though I am not a member of the Whig-club, nor have I ſubſcribed to the intended politico-patriotic Obeliſk that is to be at Runnymead. Neither, my Lords, am I a Tory, but I am what I glory in, and will end my life in, I am a wellwiſher to, and a ſupporter of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Lord Rawdon roſe to move an amendment. He had examined the precedents reported by the committee; but not one of them, he ſaid, was ſufficiently applicable to the point in queſtion. The caſes to which theſe precedents referred had been formed on the mere ground of neceſſity—and, therefore, could be only adhered to, in proportion to the circumſtances under which they were formed. If their Lordſhips wiſhed to be guided by precedent, he thought it would have been ſufficient to have begun at the Revolution; but above all it was his Lordſhip's opinion, that reaſon and common ſenſe ſhould guide in the preſent queſtion.—He did not ſee the neceſſity of introducing abſtract queſtions, that only tended to bewilder the greateſt minds. Why was our conſtitution admired and envied? Becauſe it was founded in reaſon. Why were our laws admired? Becauſe they were founded in reaſon. Why then ſhould their Lordſhips depart from that ſtandard? At preſent they ſtood on conſtitutional grounds: But let them beware how they proceeded, leſt they ſhould remove thoſe landmarks, and give a deeper wound to that conſtitution in attempting to guard it, than the moſt inveterate foe could wiſh for, were the powers of parliament undefined.—Was it not agreed on all hands, that power originated with the people; but let not their Lordſhips hold out that language to the people, nor flatter them with powers that it would not be their intereſt to poſſeſs—this was a deluſion to be guarded againſt. On the preſent queſtion their Lordſhips could have but one object—the reſtoration of the executive authority. To whom did our allegiance, as well as our affection, point? To the moſt amiable of Princes—the Prince of Wales, nurtured in the principles of our conſtitution; who as yet had made no claim, but who waited the adjudication of their Lordſhips, with a decorum that ſhed luſtre on the many amiable qualities that he was known to poſſeſs. He concluded with moving, as an amendment, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon him, in the name of the King, the exerciſe of ſovereign authority, during the indiſpoſition of his Majeſty, and no longer.

Lord Camden ſaid, if this motion was adopted,

opted, it would preclude the diſcuſſion of that right which had been aſſerted elſewhere; the Commons had, with great firmneſs decided on that queſtion; and he thought it would be tameneſs in their Lordſhips to deſert it.—His Lordſhip then adverted to the precedents. In the firſt ſtage of this buſineſs, their Lordſhips had agreed, that precedents ſhould be ſought for; but if, at that hour, they thought theſe precedents of no ſervice, he thought it would be beſt to come to a vote of this kind.

Lord Stormont ſaid, it was not his intention to follow the learned Lord through all the hiſtorical paſſages with which his Lordſhip had favoured the Houſe, as he did not pretend to more than a general knowledge of the hiſtory of his country. From that general knowledge he thought himſelf fully juſtified in ſaying, that there was no one precedent that could apply to the preſent moment. —" Point me out, ſaid his Lordſhip, any one precedent, in which the Sovereign was not in a capacity to exerciſe the functions of government, and in which the Heir-apparent was of full age, of full capacity to take upon him that exerciſe, and I ſhall be ſatisfied." His Lordſhip then defined what he meant by the word parliament, as often as he uſed it. —After which, he drew the limits of the three eſtates in a very few words, in order to ſhew, that the benefit of the whole reſulted from the ſeparate function of each; and that to entrench on any one of theſe eſtates was the greateſt danger that could threaten the venerable fabric. He then ſhowed, that the mode of procedure which the third reſolution went to deviſe, directly tended to infringe the prerogative of the crown: that the fiction (to call it by no harſher name) which their Lordſhips were about to ſet up, would have this effect—that they were about to ſacrifice the ſubſtance to the ſhadow, under that which at beſt could but be called a *colouring form*; and that if their Lordſhips could proceed to give their aſſent to a bill by the impreſſion of the great ſeal only in one thing, they could in another—that precedents would beget precedents, and that thoſe acts, however irregularly paſſed, muſt not be queſtioned in our courts of juſtice. In 1684, the Commons had come to a reſolution, that their votes ſhould paſs into a law, independent of the other two eſtates; in his opinion that reſolution was not more dangerous to the conſtitution, than the very one they were about to adopt. His Lordſhip recurred to what a noble Lord (Lord Rawdon) had juſt ſaid on that head, who was juſtly intitled to the compliment conferred on the late John Duke of Argyle,—

" To ſhake at once the ſenate and the
" field."

He wiſhed that their Lordſhips would adopt the ſame mode of procedure with reſpect to the Prince of Wales that our anceſtors had adopted with reſpect to King William. The Prince was certainly intitled to the ſame indulgence. His Lordſhip took a view of the debates on that occaſion, in order to point out the neceſſity of being led by common ſenſe. The legal arguments urged on the ſubject conſiſted of little leſs than jargon: but the cobwebs ſpun by thoſe gentlemen were ſwept away at once by the ſound ſenſe of thoſe, who, though they were not lawyers, were able ſtateſmen. It was a matter of doubt whether King William ſhould be appointed King or Regent. Happily a vote or two carried the former; and Mr Finch, who had ſupported the idea of a Regency, grounded his argument on one propoſition, which was, that the Throne was not vacant, but that the King was out of his underſtanding: but in all the debate no limitations or reſtrictions were even hinted at. His Lordſhip returned to ſhow, that the two Houſes could not legiſlate without the aſſent of executive ſovereignty: that this point was as firmly fixed as the conſtitution itſelf, and that the fiction or puppet they were about to ſet up, could not in any reſpect be called the third eſtate; moreover, that if their Lordſhips thus took the executive power into their hands, and formed a creature of their own, that creature muſt of courſe be liable to their controul; that it was a violation of ſovereign authority, and deſtroyed that *negative* which the ſovereign authority is allowed to poſſeſs, and which, though ſeldom exerciſed, undoubtedly exiſted; and which was the great barrier betwixt that eſtate and the third. He warned their Lordſhips of the caution with which they ſhould proceed—and not to leave a precedent on their journals, that might hereafter turn to the diſadvantage of poſterity. He hoped they would therefore vote for the amendment, as the ſpeedieſt and moſt conſtitutional mode in his opinion, which had been yet ſubmitted to their Lordſhips.

The Duke of Richmond ſpoke againſt the amendment. It had been contended, that the two Houſes were uſurping on the rights of the executive power. He thought, however, that what was intended to be done by the propoſed addreſs, would be no leſs an uſurpation. They were to addreſs the Prince of Wales to ſeize upon all the property of the Crown. This, ſaid his Grace, muſt include the King's perſonal, together with his real property. Suppoſe then (what was very probable) that his Majeſty had accumulated large ſums of money from his income in this country, and from his electoral revenues, which he might intend as a proviſion for the younger branches of his numerous family; was all this to be thrown into the hands of the Prince of Wales, to be applied to what

purpoſes he ſhould think proper? The management of the King's domeſtic affairs, and the arrangement of his houſehold, would alſo devolve on the Regent. This ought likewiſe to be taken into conſideration. The Regent would alſo have the appointment of the King's Phyſicians; a caſe in which, perhaps, ſome aſſiſtance would be requiſite to his Royal Highneſs. His Grace was of opinion, that the proper time for impoſing any reſtrictions in theſe or other points would be before they nominated the Prince to the Regency, and not after he was in full poſſeſſion of all the regal Powers.

The Earl of Carliſle obſerved, that a miniſterial forgery of the great ſeal, aſſiſted by two or three Commiſſioners, who could poſſeſs no authority adequate to the buſineſs, was not in his opinion juſtifiable. Our example might ſpread to other places, and were we to eſtabliſh a regency of our own fabrication, Ireland might be induced to follow the ſame proceſs, and Scotland would likewiſe have a pretext for purſuing the ſame method. He concluded by giving his aſſent to the amendment.

Lord Hawkeſbury dwelt for ſome time upon the precedents, which he conceived to be moſt analogous to the preſent circumſtances. From theſe he deduced the full right of the two Houſes of Parliament to chuſe a Regent in caſe of the infancy or inability of the ſovereign.

Lord Portcheſter, ſpeaking of the precedents, ſaid they had not found a ſingle caſe where there was an Heir-Apparent of full age, without any impediment or obſtruction, capable of taking upon him, and poſſeſſing a diſtinguiſhed portion of wiſdom to direct the reins of government.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne (Ld Shelburne) conſidered the queſtion before their Lordſhips to be of the greateſt magnitude and importance, and fully meriting their moſt ſerious diſcuſſion, and their moſt direct deciſion. —He was ſorry to ſee the third reſolution coupled to the two others, as it gave Noble Lords an opportunity of deviating from the more important part, that of right, to the modes they ought to purſue, which were matters of infinitely ſubordinate conſequence. —He ſhould not have been ſurpriſed had the precedent of Henry the VI. been followed up in all its forms. If ſuch a meaſure had been adopted, and which he ſhould have conſidered as perfectly proper, it would have cut up a great deal of the debate their Lordſhips had heard on the ſubject. His Lordſhip, in contradiction to the doctrines that had been aſſerted, was of opinion that the preſent was a parliament—the King had aſſembled them, and was then living—and by law and the conſtitution, the King was never ſuppoſed to be unequal to his royal functions. He fully agreed that great riſk would be run by the officer holding the great ſeal, by affixing it to a commiſſion to hold the parliament in the King's name; but great officers were created for the execution of great and important acts. He could not, however, conſider that any great riſk would attend an officer, in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, for aſſembling the whole parliamentary wiſdom of the nation—eſpecially as ſuch parliament was not packed for the purpoſe, but had been exiſting long previous to the unfortunate calamity, by every one ſeriouſly lamented. The ſingle circumſtance of calling the parliament together in ſuch a manner would have cut up much unneceſſary debate. His Lordſhip conſidered the two Houſes of parliament fully equal to the acquitting of any miniſter putting the great ſeal to a commiſſion for conſtituting them a parliament.— In ſpeaking on the precedents, he ſaid, it was impoſſible, in his opinion, to conſider a line of precedents ſo applicable as the precedents on the table to the preſent circumſtance.— It had, in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject, been aſſerted, that no precedent was in point, that none would be adduced where the Prince of Wales of full age was not appointed Regent. To thoſe who made ſuch aſſertions, he wiſhed to deſire them to ſhew him where, in a circumſtance like the preſent, the Prince of Wales had ever been of full age; no ſuch precedent, he was firmly of opinion, could be ſhewn.——He inſiſted that no right exiſted in the Prince, and quoted Judge Foſter, who aſſerts the Crown not to be merely deſcendible, but as put in truſt for millions, for ages unborn, and that parliament were to regulate it as they thought proper—that great conſtitutional lawyer denied the term right to be applicable to hereditary ſucceſſion: if he ſaid ſo of the claim of Kings, what was it to be ſuppoſed he would ſay to other claims?—He wiſhed their Lordſhips to conſider the danger of the doctrine of a right exiſting in the Prince of Wales, and of the two Houſes having no right to appoint proper perſons to exerciſe the ſovereign authority during any ſuſpenſion. — Suppoſe, for inſtance, ſaid his Lordſhip, the Prince of Wales, inſtead of reſiding at Windſor, and maintaining the noble character he does maintain for affection and every reſpect and attention on his Sovereign, had been cultivating his intereſt in the army and in the navy—had been caballing in the capital, had been intriguing with courtiers, dependent upon this, and had been raiſing money to carry into execution his projects, would not then every man in the country be happy that there exiſted a parliament to ſtep in and appoint another perſon to be Regent. —Theſe ſuppoſitions he made to ſhew the propriety, the neceſſity of the right exiſting in the two Houſes of Parliament—thoſe perſons

ſons who alledge the danger of touching upon the right, prove the neceſſity, for they ſay they can prove the right; it, therefore, becomes abſolutely neceſſary to prove the contrary.—As to the queſtion of limitations on the Regent, that made the queſtion of right indiſpenſable. Where, he ſhould be glad to hear, was the danger to ariſe from the diſcuſſion of that queſtion? Could any Noble Lord ſtate a ſingle ſymptom of the danger, or of the diſapprobation of the people, ſhewn in any part of the country, on account of the ample diſcuſſion it had undergone in the Houſe of Commons?—Was the diſapprobation of the people on the deciſion of the Houſe of Commons to be found in the city of London?—Was it to be found in the merchants of London, who had advertiſed a meeting?—Was it to be found in any city or town throughout the country?—Was it to be found in Ireland?—Was it to be found in Scotland?—Was it to be found any where? Where then could be the danger of deciding it in that Houſe? There could be none:—*He wiſhed it might be decided—that the people might know that they had rights, and that Kings and Princes had none!* He wiſhed it might be decided for the benefit of foreign countries, that thoſe who now laboured under deſpotic governments might be convinced of their rights as men, and know that as men they had rights againſt their deſpotic Sovereigns, the rights Engliſhmen poſſeſſed, independent of their charters! He never gave a vote more heartily, or more conſcientiouſly than he ſhould that night, in which he hoped to be followed by their Lordſhips, to prevent for ever any claim of right.—He conſidered it the intereſt of the King and the Prince, that the claim of right in them ſhould be denied:—it would tend more to their glory—for then they would reſt upon the beſt foundation, the united wiſhes of a great empire, an empire of freemen; and what government was ſo ſtrong as one upheld by the unanimous wiſh of a free people? His Lordſhip was of opinion that the Prince would not wiſh to receive the Regency with the queſtion of right undecided; when it ſhould be decided that he had no right, it would be a far better, a far greater acquiſition, than if it had been obtained by the dark claim of right.—It would be a double happineſs to him to be appointed to the head of a free people by their own conſent, who would ſupport him in that ſituation againſt every attack.

Lord Loughborough traced the ſeveral precedents, and ſhowed that there was not the leaſt analogy between any of them and the caſe at preſent before their Lordſhips. In a moſt clear and comprehenſive manner, he argued the incapability of the two Houſes to do any individual act which conſtituted the powers of parliament. So imbecile were their privileges, that he much doubted whether, if a member of the lower Houſe were to be attached by a legal proceſs, he could take ſhelter under the authority of the Houſe. If even their Lordſhips, whoſe perſonal privileges were always ſecure, were, as a Houſe of Parliament, to commit any perſon, he ſhould not heſitate to declare, that he would rather run the riſk of incurring their Lordſhips diſpleaſure, than lie under the 500 *l.* penalty of the habeas corpus act, for not diſcharging the priſoner from ſuch commitment. How then could ſuch a convention-parliament as that which was now aſſembled, attempt to make laws to control the ſucceſſion, and limit away the powers attached to the regal office? Such an aſſumption of power partook more of the nature of uſurpation, than of authority juſtly and regularly exerciſed.—Being of this opinion, he would give his negative to the ſecond and third reſolutions.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the arguments of the learned Lord who had preceded him. He particularly dwelt on the abſurdity of the poſition, by which it was maintained, that the Lords and Commons could, by their vote, call the Prince of Wales to immediate exerciſe of the royal power, and yet could not ſo far ſupply the defect of the executive branch of government, as to paſs a law to eſtabliſh a Regent.

In ſpeaking of the Prince of Wales, he ſaid, with peculiar animation, "Next to my King, I reverence the Prince of Wales, nor do I believe, that there is a Peer in this aſſembly who entertains a higher opinion of his heart and head. I pray that the Crown may, in ſucceſſion, ſit upon *his* brow as undiſturbed, and as ornamental, as it has upon his *father's*; I love him, and, perchance, he will not thank me for my love: But I want not thanks. In the ſtep that I would this night encourage by my example, I inwardly feel that I am doing my duty, and am, however I am repreſented, ſerving, at the ſame time, my Prince. I am conſulting not his temporary, but his laſting intereſt. I conſider the *Regency* but as a *ſecondary* object, when I reflect on the *Crown* that ſhall be his hereafter. Though I ſhould wiſh to poſſeſs his eſteem, I will not aim at conciliating it, as ſome have done, by giving my countenance to the abſurd and miſerable endeavour which is now attempted."

The Houſe now divided on Lord Rawdon's amendment, when the numbers were,

For it 66—Againſt it 99 - Majority for the reſolutions 33.

The ſecond and third reſolutions were then put, and agreed to without a diviſion.

It was then reſo'ved, That the chairman of this general committee (Lord Onſlow) do make a report to the Houſe on Monday next.

CONTENTS.

Dukes of York
Cumberland
Norfolk
Bedford
Devonſhire
Portland
Northumberland
Marquis of Townſhend
Earls of Derby
Huntingdon
Suffolk
Exeter
Stamford
Peterborough
Sandwich
Carliſle
Shaftesbury
Plymouth
Scarborough
Jerſey
Cholmondeley
Buckinghamſhire
Fitzwilliam
Hertford
Lichfield
Spencer
Abergavenny
Viſcounts Hereford
Bolingbroke
Maynard
Hampden
Biſhops of Winchester
Briſtol
Llandaff
Barons Audley
St John
Clifton (Earl of Darnley)
Teynham
Craven
Boyle (E. of Corke)
Hay (Earl of Kinnoul)
Cadogan
Monſon
Chedworth
Ponſonby (Earl of Beſborough)
Walpole
Stawel
Pelham
Loveland Holland (E. of Egmont)
Cardiff
Hawke
Foley
Loughborough
Southampton
Portcheſter
Rodney
Rawdon
Douglas (Duke of Queenſberry)
Malmeſbury

SCOTCH PEERS.

Marquis of Lothian
Earls of Eglintoune
Caſſilis
Selkirk
Breadalbane
Viſcount Stormont
Baron Kinnaird

RECAPITULATION.

7 Dukes	3 Biſhops
2 Marquiſes	26 Barons
23 Earls	
5 Viſcounts	Total, 66

NOT CONTENTS.

Dukes of Richmond
Beaufort
Leeds
Brandon
St Albans
Chandos
Bridgewater
Newcaſtle
Montagu
Marquis of Lanſdown
Stafford
Earls of Saliſbury
Denbigh
Weſtmoreland
Winchelſea
Cheſterfield
Eſſex
Abingdon
Doncaſter (Duke of Buccleugh)
Gainſborough
Coventry
Poulett
Oxford
Aylesford
Suſſex
Stanhope
Macclesfield
Kerr (Duke of Roxburgh)
Waldegrave
Effingham
Harrington
Warwick
Harcourt
Darlington
Fauconberg
Delawar
Radnor
Chatham
Bathurſt
Aileſbury
Clarendon
Leiceſter
Uxbridge
Norwich (Duke of Gordon)
Talbot
Camden
Strange (Duke of Athole)
Howe
Viſcounts Weymouth
Falmouth
Mountedgecumbe
Abp. of Canterbury
Biſhops of London
Durham
Peterborough
Saliſbury
Worceſter
Cheſter
Lincoln
Carliſle
St David's
Glouceſter
Bangor
Barons Willoughby de Broke
Howard
Oſborne (Marquis of Carmarthen)
Middleton
Onſlow
Romney
King
Montfort
Forteſcue
Boſton
Scarſdale
Digby
Sundridge (Duke of Argyle)
Amherſt
Thurlow
Harrowby
Brudenell
Walſingham
Bagot
Sydney
Lovaine
Carteret
Elliot
Bulkeley
Sommers
Berwick
Delaval
Hawkeſbury
Kenyon
Dover

SCOTCH PEERS.

Earls of Morton
Moray
Galloway
Hopetoun
Barons Cathcart
Elphinſtone

RECAPITULATION.

9 Dukes	12 Biſhops
2 Marquiſes	31 Barons
42 Earls	
3 Viſcounts	Total, 99

Liſt of PEERS *who gave* PROXIES, *and to whom.*

Duke of Marlborough,—to the Marquis of Stafford.
Marquis of Buckingham,—to Ld Forteſcue.
Earls of Orford,—to the Marquis of Stafford.
Portſmouth,—to Lord Howard.
Guilford,—to Ld Willoughby de Broke.
Viſcount Wentworth,—to Lord Thurlow.
Biſhop of Norwich,—to the Abp of Canterb.
Ely, Exeter } to the Biſhop of Bangor
Barons Dacre,—to Lord Walſingham
Rivers,—to the Earl of Aileſbury
Grey,—to Lord Kenyon
Tyrone,—to Lord Hawkeſbury
Dorcheſter,—to Lord Sydney
Heathfield,—to the Earl of Macclesfield

Preſent ſtate of the HOUSE *of* PEERS.

4 Dukes of the blood-royal	15 Viſcounts
22 Dukes	26 Biſhops
4 Marquiſes	87 Barons
85 Earls	16 Scots Peers
	Total, 259

Peers

Peers who voted with the Miniſter	99
Proxies for ditto	15
Who voted againſt the Miniſter	66
Minors *	13
Abroad on public ſervice †	4
Roman Catholics ‡	6
Who neither voted nor ſent proxies ‖	55
Biſhoprick of St Aſaph, vacant	1
	259

Dec. 29. The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation, and the reſolutions of the Commons, relative to his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, and the means of ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal authority ariſing therefrom, delivered at a conference on the 23d inſt. which were referred thereto: And the report of the ſaid reſolutions being read by the clerk,

The firſt and ſecond reſolutions were reported, and agreed to without a diviſion. The Lord Chancellor was upon the point of putting the third, when

Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul) roſe, and deſired, before the queſtion was finally decided, to ſtate his objections to the third reſolution. —His Lordſhip drew a very clear diſtinction between the ſituation of an heir apparent and preſumptive heir. In the whole of the long ſtring of precedents, not a ſingle caſe occurred in which an heir apparent had been of full age and capacity to direct the public affairs. There might be very ſolid reaſons for limiting the powers of a regent in the perſon of a preſumptive heir, on whom the Crown might eventually devolve; which would by no means operate as an argument for limiting the prerogatives of the Crown, when placed in the hands of the heir apparent, who muſt in the courſe of nature, wear the Crown. From this poſition, he argued very forcibly againſt adopting any mode of ſupplying the executive power, in any other way, than immediately inveſting the Prince with the exerciſe of the conſtitutional powers of the Crown.

The Lord Chancellor again read the reſolution, and put the queſtion.

The Earl of Suffolk roſe and declared, he could not ſuffer a reſolution, which, as far as it went, tended to deſtroy the conſtitution, to paſs without giving it his negative. His Lordſhip recollected a ſentiment delivered from high authority, (the Lord Chancellor upon Mr Fox's India bill) that with ſuch an infringement of the Royal prerogatives, "the Crown would be unworthy of any gentleman's wearing." He would adopt the ſentiment, and declare, that with ſuch limitations and reſtrictions, ſo unworthy the office, and the illuſtrious perſon *who was to fill it, the office of Regent would be utterly unworthy of any gentleman's acceptance!*

The Duke of Richmond replied, that as the queſtion had been fully debated in a very full Houſe, he ſhould not therefore be induced to reſume the ſubject.

Lord Stormont lamented that the noble Lords high in office had not received their inſtructions, and therefore he was not ſurpriſed at their ſilence. His Lordſhip then went into a long train of reaſoning, in which he ſhewed the analogy between the aſſumed power, of the Crown in the caſe of ſhip-money, under the plea of neceſſity, and the preſent aſſumption of power by the two Houſes. The ſignature of the King's name to the intended commiſſion, would make his Majeſty *plunge a dagger into the* heart *of the* conſtitution *with his own hand.* It was a dreadful conſideration, that if Divine Providence ſhould be pleaſed to reſtore his Majeſty's faculties, the firſt object that would engage his attention would be the inſult offered to his Crown and dignity in the perſon of his eldeſt ſon.—The fatal effects which ſuch a reflection might have upon the royal mind were much to be feared. His Lordſhip concluded with declaring, that he ſhould take leave of the *ſubject for ever*, happy that his ſentiments had received the ſanction of the moſt reſpectable minority for talents, honour, public ſpirit, fortune, and patriotiſm, that ever had graced a diviſion in that Houſe.

The Duke of Richmond ſtill adhered to his determination of not entering into any further diſcuſſion. But he could not help obſerving, that if any perſon had endeavoured to inſinuate into the mind of his Royal Highneſs any diſtruſt of "*any ſet of men whatever*," it was dictated by the moſt diabolical ſpirit that ever entered into the head or heart of man.

Th

* *Dukes of Rutland and Manchester; Earls of Thanet, Albemarle, and Pomfret; Viſcounts Montague and Courtenay; Barons Saye & Sele, Coniers, Grantham, Holland, Aſhburton, and Boringdon.*

† *Duke of Dorſet; Earls of Dunmore and Cornwallis, and Viſcount Torrington.*

‡ *Earl of Shrewsbury; Barons Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, and Clifford of Chudleigh.*

‖ *Prince of Wales; Dukes of Glouceſter, Somerſet, Grafton, Bolton, and Ancaſter; Earls of Pembroke, Northampton, Berkeley, Rochford, Ferrers, Strafford, Dartmouth, Tankerville, Briſtol, Cowper, Harborough, Graham (Duke of Montroſe), Aſhburnham, Powis, Egremont, Hardwick, Hillsborough, Mansfield, Londſdale, Groſvenor, and Beaulieu; Viſcounts Leinſter, Dudley & Ward, Sackville, and Hamilton (Earl of Abercorn); Biſhops of York, Chicheſter, Rocheſter, Bath & Wells, Hereford, Litchfield & Coventry, and Oxford. Barons de Clifford, Le Deſpencer, Byron, Sandys, Sondes, Milton, Vernon, Dacre, Brownlow, Gage, Grantley, Camelford, Shireburn, Carleton, Suffield; and the Earls of Balcarras and Aberdeen.*

The third reſolution was afterwards read, and paſſed, with a very conſiderable number of non-contents, but without a diviſion.

Againſt theſe reſolutions the following proteſt was entered.

Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles II. that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both Houſes of parliament, without the King's aſſent, a principle ſtanding as a bulwark to the people againſt the two Houſes, as the two Houſes are their ſecurity againſt the Crown.

2dly, Becauſe this principle is tacitly admitted by the third reſolution, while it overthrows the practice, by a ſimulate appearance of the royal aſſent under a commiſſion to paſs bills, a commiſſion which would be inconſiſtent with the proviſion of an act of 33d Henry VIII. requiring that every commiſſion ſhall be ſigned by his Majeſty's hand. In our preſent unhappy ſituation that eſſential requiſite being unattainable, we cannot condeſcend to give a ſanction to a counterfeit repreſentation of the royal ſignature, and we dare not aſſume a power to diſpenſe with the law which makes that ſignature eſſential to the validity of a commiſſion to paſs bills.

3dly, Becauſe we conceive that the unqueſtionable rights of the people, ſo fallaciouſly repreſented as being upheld by theſe reſolutions, are violently infringed by an unneceſſary aſſumption on the part of the two Houſes, of powers beyond thoſe which the nation has aſſigned them. Invariable practice in all good times, and poſitive laws eſtabliſhed by complete parliaments, truly and conſtitutionally repreſenting the nation, have defined theſe powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmoſt apprehenſion any propoſal to overſtep thoſe boundaries, when the conſequence of uſurpation is ſo fatally marked in the hiſtory of our country.

4thly, Becauſe it was confeſſed in the debate, that the powers of this commiſſion were not to be confined ſolely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purpoſes they may extend were not explained. State neceſſity, the avowed ground of the meaſure, may ſerve as the pretext to any diminution of the juſt prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people, that beſt ſuits the deſigns of ambition. Fatal experience had ſhewn to our anceſtors the boundleſs miſchief of power thus uſurped under plauſible appearances; and it is particularly the duty of the Houſe of Peers to check the renewal of a practice to aſſume the name without the ſubſtance of the royal authority, by which this Houſe was once annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people ſubdued.

5thly, Becauſe theſe dangerous and alarming conſequences of the meaſure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It propoſed to ſubſtitute a meaſure conformable to the practice of our anceſtors at the glorious æra of the Revolution. They ſeized not upon public neceſſity as a convenience for the uſurpation of new powers, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the royal authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exerciſe of their legiſlative functions. Purſuing a ſimilar courſe, the amendment propoſed the immediate nomination of the natural repreſentative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone it was univerſally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men, during the preſent unhappy conjuncture, were turned; that with a perfect and efficient legiſlature, ſuch future proviſions might be enacted as the preſervation of the full and undiminiſhed authority of the crown and the liberties of the people may require.

Frederick	Hereford
Henry	Cholmondeley
Northumberland	Foley
Suffolk & Berks	Boyle
Maynard	Lovel & Holland
Rawdon	Abergavenny
Audley	Teynham
Clifton	Bedford
Chedworth	Cadogan
Went. Fitzwilliam	Carliſle
Walpole	Caſſillis
Derby	Cardiff
Scarborough	Hay
Portcheſter	Kinnaird
Southampton	Loughborough
Hertford	Pelham
Plymouth	Devonſhire
Ponſonby	Chr. Briſtol
Spencer	Craven
Norfolk, E. M.	Huntingdon
Breadalbane	Lothian
Rodney	Townſhend
Selkirk	Hampden
Portland	

The Houſe of Commons was to have met this day, Dec. 30. but the Speaker having been ſuddenly indiſpoſed, the Houſe adjourned till Wedneſday.

Jan. 2. Mr Hatſel came down about three o'clock: in leſs than half an hour after, the Houſe began to fill very faſt; ſo that, at four o'clock, not leſs than 300 members were preſent. As ſoon as Mr Roſe came in, the clerk deſired that they would take their ſeats. A profound ſilence enſued, whilſt he addreſſed them thus;

Gentlemen,

This day I received an account of the melancholy event which took place this morning — the Speaker's death.

Mr Hatſel was ſo affected, as to be ſcarce able to pronounce theſe words.

Mr

Mr Roſe having adverted to the notification of the Speaker's death, which had been juſt delivered, moved that the Houſe do now adjourn to Monday next. Mr Roſe added, he believed it would be unneceſſary to point out the neceſſity of proceeding to the election of a Speaker on Monday next. This was aſſented to by a nod on both ſides.

5. This day about four o'clock, Mr Hatſel called for the mace, which was brought in by the ſergeant, and placed under the table.

Lord Euſton then roſe, and after obſerving that the unfortunate event of the death of their late worthy Speaker was too well known to require his dwelling upon the circumſtance, reminded the Houſe that the occaſion called for an election of a fit and proper perſon to fill the vacant chair.—The Hon. Gentleman, whom he ſhould take the liberty of propoſing, was a man, his Lordſhip ſaid, of ſuch ſplendid abilities, experienced aſſiduity, and perfect knowledge of parliamentary privilege, reſulting from the cloſeſt attention to buſineſs, ever ſince he had ſat in that Houſe, as pointed him out to be the proper ſucceſſor of the late Speaker. Mr Grenville was the Hon. Gentleman whom he meant to recommend; and when the Houſe conſidered his excellent underſtanding and unremitting induſtry, he truſted their minds would go with his in thinking, that theſe qualifications rendered Mr Grenville an object worthy of their choice. Much, he ſaid, might be urged on the ſcore of that Hon. Gentleman's private character; the ſtamp of merit, added to his parliamentary knowledge, and ſtrength of mind and of conſtitution, rendered him in every point of view ſo unexceptionable, that it was unneceſſary for him to take up more of the time of the Houſe. He would therefore conclude with moving, "That the Hon. William Wyndham Grenville do take the chair."

Mr Pulteney ſeconded the motion: he joined moſt heartily with the Noble Lord, in lamenting the death of the late Speaker, and in paying tribute to the merits and abilities of the Rt Hon. Gentleman whom he had made the ſubject of his motion. That Rt Hon. Gentleman had an hereditary regard for the conſtitution, which he had ſhewn in a former ſeſſion, by his amendment of the act originally introduced by his father for the trial of controverted elections. The accuracy and quick diſcernment of Mr Grenville were not more remarkable or more commendable in a perſon who was to preſide in that Houſe, than the good temper which he had always ſhewn in debate, and the candour with which he had always treated the arguments and conduct of his political enemies.

Mr Welbore Ellis lamented the melancholy ſituation of affairs: the loſs of a regular opening of the ſeſſions, and of the executive government, had, he ſaid, been aggravated by the unfortunate loſs of their Speaker. He was very ready to pay every tribute of applauſe to the Hon. Gentleman propoſed by the Noble Lord; he was ready to ſay, that the Hon. Gentleman propoſed, was a fair object of their choice, were it not, that he had intended to propoſe an Hon. Baronet near him, to whoſe abilities and eloquence the whole Houſe could bear teſtimony. He meant no diſreſpect, therefore, to the Hon. Gentleman who had been propoſed by the Noble Lord, when he preſumed to mention Sir Gilbert Elliot as a fit perſon to fill the vacant chair.

Mr F. Montague profeſſed that he entertained every reſpect for the Hon. Gentleman named on the other ſide of the Houſe, in common with the Noble Lord who had propoſed him, and the Hon. Gentleman who had ſeconded him; but he muſt be allowed to ſecond the motion made by the Rt Hon. Gentleman near him.

Mr Grenville roſe to ſay a few words. Whatever might be the deciſion of the Houſe that day, he declared he ſhould ever conſider it as an honour to have been thought fit to fill the chair of that Houſe by perſons of ſuch high character as the Noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman who had named and ſeconded him. But at the ſame time that he was highly gratified by opinions ſo high and ſo flattering to him, when he conſidered the great duties of the office of Speaker, and the abilities that were requiſite for the due diſcharge of them, he was ſo ſenſible of the inſufficiency of his poor abilities, that he wiſhed the Houſe would not place upon his ſhoulders a weight which he knew they were not able to bear. The office of Speaker was a truſt to be executed for the benefit of thoſe who gave it; it was an office of confidence, and ought to be given only to the moſt worthy, to the perſon moſt likely to fill it to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, and the benefit of the nation: in times like the preſent, the Houſe ſhould not call to the chair any perſon whom they did not know to be a ſincere friend to the conſtitution, and an enemy to every meaſure that might be propoſed for invading it. The merits of the Hon. Baronet were confeſſed by all; ſhould the Houſe look to him, or to any other member, they would relieve his mind from a weight of anxiety far greater than might be imagined.

Sir Gilbert Elliot ſaid, he felt ſincere reſpect and gratitude to the perſons who had done him the honour to name him, and for whom he was proud to expreſs his veneration and regard, even if they had not ſhewn that freſh inſtance of their partiality and kindneſs. The Hon. Gentleman over the way could not feel more deeply than he did, the importance of the office to which his friends had nominated him. He well knew it was the duty of the perſon who ſhould fill the chair,

not

not merely to preſerve decency and decorum, not merely to look to the order of their proceedings in that Houſe, but to aſſert the privileges of the Houſe, both there and elſewhere; becauſe thoſe privileges were eſſential to the exiſtence of Parliament, and were intimately connected with the liberties, and conſequently with the happineſs of thoſe they repreſented. He felt his own inadequacy too ſenſibly, when he conſidered the high and important duties of the office; when he conſidered the arduouſneſs of thoſe duties, alſo, as well as the importance of the truſt repoſed in the perſon who filled the chair, it was enough to make him tremble, eſpecially when he turned his eyes inward upon himſelf, and ſaw the monſtrous diſproportion between his own abilities and the ſituation and its difficulties. Surrounded, as he was, by men of great legal knowledge and experience, he could not think of taking that chair to which he ſo well knew his own inadequacy to do juſtice; if, therefore, none of thoſe men to whom he had alluded were named, he could aſſure the Hon. Gentleman who had been propoſed, that he ſhould have his moſt ſincere and hearty ſuffrage. Sir Gilbert Elliot paid a few more compliments to Mr Grenville, in very neat and elegant language, expreſſing his own diffidence and diſtruſt of his abilities.

The ſtrangers were then deſired to withdraw, and the Houſe divided,

Ayes for Mr Grenville 215—Noes 144—Majority 71.

On which Mr Grenville was carried up to, and ſeated in the chair, by Lord Euſton and Mr Pulteney.

A conference having been deſired by the Lords and held, Mr Pitt acquainted the Houſe that the Managers for the Commons had met the Managers for the Lords, who acquainted them they had agreed to the reſolutions ſent up by this Houſe.

On Jan. 6. about half after three, the new Speaker entered the Houſe. The Houſe did not begin to fill for an hour after, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having waited ſome time for Mr Fox. As ſoon as that Hon. member took his ſeat,

Mr Loveden roſe, juſt as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to riſe, and obſerved, that as the report of the phyſicians had been delivered about a month ago, it was poſſible, that, from what had occurred in the time which had ſince elapſed, a better deciſion might be formed reſpecting the probability of the King's recovery. He would therefore propoſe that the Royal phyſicians be again examined, before any further ſteps be taken in the reſtoration of the government.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he could not ſee what end the motion intended to be made could poſſibly anſwer. The phyſicians had been already examined, and the report of that examination was freſh in the memory of every gentleman preſent—it was agreed on all hands from that report, that his Majeſty was not in a capacity to attend public buſineſs; from whence it was apparent, that the firſt ſtep was to reſtore that defect, in order to add energy and effect to executive government; unleſs, therefore, Gentlemen were of opinion, that his Majeſty's convaleſcence was either more or leſs diſtant, he was determined to vote againſt the motion intended to be made by the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him.

Mr Fox declared, that he was as much againſt delay as the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt,) but that he had heard ſo many reports without doors, relative to the melancholy ſituation of his Majeſty, as weighed very much with him in favour of the motion. He was as little diſpoſed, and he ſpoke from experience, to lend an ear to idle reports, as any other Gentleman whatever, had he not heard that the firſt Miniſter of the Crown (the Lord Chancellor) elſewhere had declared, that his Majeſty was better ſince the examination of the phyſicians, and that there were hopes of a ſpeedy recovery. If Gentlemen, therefore, entertained an idea, that his Majeſty's recovery was probable, (which he truſted it was), and that recovery was within a limited time, and if the Rt Hon. Gentleman intended to ſhape his Regency bill in proportion to any calculation betwixt extremes, he did think that a re-examination of the phyſicians was abſolutely neceſſary.

Mr Burke hoped the Rt Hon. Gentleman would be as ſpeedy as poſſible in reſtoring to the government that energy and effect which he ſo feelingly talked of. He proceeded to obſerve, that it had been ſtated by Dr Warren in his examination before a committee of the Houſe of Lords, that the probability of his Majeſty's cure diminiſhed in proportion to the longer continuance of the diſorder. According to this opinion, the probability of ſuch an event was now leſs than it was at the time of examination. The queſtion now was, whether the probability was really greater or leſs, as the plan of limitation would depend on that circumſtance. Another enquiry would facilitate concluſions on this point. [When Mr Burke mentioned Dr Warren, there was a laugh from the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe.]

Mr Pitt obſerved, that ſo much had already been ſaid on the ſubject of his Majeſty's health, that he now thought an additional inquiry was abſolutely neceſſary: he therefore found himſelf compelled to vote againſt his own motion of the order of the day, which he ſhould perſiſt in withdrawing, in order to frame another for the purpoſe of appointing a ſelect committee to re-examine the phyſicians.

Lord North entered into a warm and manly

ly defence of the private and profeſſional character of Dr Warren.

Mr Pitt anſwered, that Dr Warren's ſkill as a phyſician was generally ſpoken of, but that, according to his own words, his experience was but comparative in that ſpecies of malady with which his Majeſty was afflicted. He then took notice of the warm manner in which Mr Burke had conveyed himſelf, and declared that his (Mr Pitt's) opinion was, that his Majeſty was much better ſince that examination of the phyſicians took place; that he had grounds in ſupport of this opinion, but that he gave it with reluctance, and that it was extorted from him. From what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Burke) his wiſhes ſeemed to prompt him not to believe that his Majeſty was better. In point of decency, he preferred a ſelect committee to examination at the bar.

Mr Burke roſe in a tranſport of paſſion, and denied the accuſation made againſt him by Mr Pitt. He called Dr Willis an ignorant *aſſuming quack*, who would deal out hopes where there were none. He then threw out many opprobrious ſarcaſms againſt adminiſtration, who he ſaid was carving and parcelling out the freedom of the people and the fair proportions of the conſtitution, as a carcaſe, to gratify the ravenous appetites of political vultures.

Mr Pulteney gave it as his opinion, that the examination of the phyſicians was unneceſſary, and on that account he ſhould not conſent that the order of the day ſhould be withdrawn.

Mr Sheridan thought, that a re-examination ſhould take place in juſtice to Dr Warren, in whoſe character the public were intereſted, as far as it concerned his attendance on the King.

After a few obſervations from Mr Fox, Mr Edwards, and Mr Pulteney, Mr Loveden's motion for a farther examination of the phyſicians, was put and carried without a diviſion.

Mr Pitt moved, that the examination might be made by a *ſelect* committee, conſiſting of twenty-one—which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jan. 13. brought up the report of the phyſicians, reſpecting the preſent ſtate of his Majeſty's health. And upon the queſtion being put by the Speaker that it ſhould be read,

Mr Burke ſaid, he had been a member on many committees, and declared he had never felt it more painful to expreſs his ſentiments on any occaſion than he did at preſent. It was his humble opinion, that the ſelect committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to examine the phyſicians, reſpecting the ſtate of his Majeſty's health, had not diſcharged the important duty which had been committed to them by the Houſe. His firſt objection to this examination was, that it had been narrowed by the committee and conducted in a manner extremely unfavourable to the inveſtigation of truth. The committee had confined themſelves too much to the order of the Houſe, proceeding partially, and not according to the true ſpirit of their buſineſs. There was an attempt to equalize between two phyſicians. They had endeavoured to ſet the ſkill and abilities of Dr Willis and Dr Warren oppoſite to each other, and he ſhould not have found much fault with this. But, though they had been large and liberal in the examination of theſe two phyſicians, they had refuſed to examine the other phyſicians. If the other phyſicians had been examined as they ought to have been, in that caſe the gentlemen of the committee would have been able to judge, whether more ſtreſs ought to be laid on the opinion of Dr Willis or of Dr Warren. But in the manner in which the examination had been conducted, they could not do this, and therefore the very end of it was defeated. He ſaid, this was not all, there were other individuals to whom juſtice had not been done. The committee had not examined his Majeſty's ſurgeons and apothecaries, which it was their duty to have done. Mr Burke ſaid, the life of the King was, and had been for ſome time, unſafe. It was of the utmoſt importance to the Houſe to know exactly the preſent ſituation of his Majeſty. He did not mean to impute a murderous intention to any man living; but they ought to be perfectly ſatisfied of every thing that related to his Majeſty, both as a man, and as the moſt gracious Sovereign of this country; but this he was certain they could not learn from the report, and therefore he moved that this report be re committed.

Mr Pitt ſaid, the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke) had begun with obſerving, that the committee had not diſcharged their duty, by narrowing the examination. He ſaid, if Gentlemen reflected upon the length of the time which the committee had taken up in the examination, and likewiſe looked at the bulk of the report that now lay on the table, he thought, *prima facie*, they would not be diſpoſed to think that the committee had much narrowed the examination. The Rt Hon. Gentleman had alſo complained, that the examination had been partial, that two phyſicians only had been examined, and that the reſt had not, though there was not a ſhadow of reaſon for making any diſtinction. Mr Pitt ſaid, from this account of the matter, the Houſe would naturally conclude, that only Dr Willis and Dr Warren were examined, and that the other phyſicians who had attended his Majeſty had not been examined at all. This, however, was ſo far from being the caſe, that not only all the

physicians were examined, but they were examined repeatedly; and not only were they examined as to every fact that had a near relation to the present state of his Majesty's health, but likewise to many circumstances that had a very remote connection with the present state of his Majesty's health, if they had any connection at all. The truth was, this morning it had been thought proper to ask Dr Warren certain questions with respect to his opinion of Dr Willis's treatment of his Majesty. These questions, he conceived, were improper; the committee had no orders whatever from the House, to go into the propriety or impropriety of the treatment of his Majesty by the physicians. The Rt Hon. Gentleman had also complained, that the King's surgeons and apothecaries had not been examined. He had the reason why they had not been examined was, that this subject was debated in the House before the examination began, and it was the sense of the House that they should not be examined. Another thing had been advanced by the Rt Hon. Gentleman, and that was, that *the King's life was safe*. He said, this alluded to a bill that came out some time ago in the examination; it came out, that Dr Willis, about a month ago, had inoculated his Majesty with a razor: Dr Willis did not deny this fact when it was put to him, and he assigns his reasons for his conduct in the report. Mr Pitt had not the least doubt, that the true state of his Majesty's health would fully and clearly appear from the report, and therefore moved—"that it should be read and printed."

Mr Wyndham rose to second the motion of his Rt Hon. Friend (Mr Burke.)

The question being now called for, the Speaker put the question, "that this report be now read," which was carried, and read *accordingly*.

It was moved and carried, "that this report be referred to the committee for considering further of the state of the nation."

FIRST EXAMINATION *of his* MAJESTY'S PHYSICIANS, *before the committee of the House of Lords, &c.* 10. *of which the heads were given, vol. 50. p. 576.*

[It has been thought necessary, on a matter of such importance, to state the evidence at large, as every thing relative to the nature of the King's illness will be anxiously sought for hereafter.]

THE testimony of Dr Francis Willis stated, "That the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render him incapable of coming to parliament, or of attending to any kind of public business.—If it was any common person, I should scarce doubt of his recovery. I have great hopes of his Majesty's recovery; but I am afraid it may be retarded by his recollection of his present indisposition.—Cannot form any judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majesty's illness.—His Majesty's recovery is a great deal more probable.—His Majesty's indisposition is attended with symptoms of violence and acuteness: another species of this indisposition is attended with lowness of spirits and despair; the latter of which is most difficult to be cured.—We must judge of the species of a disorder by the symptoms: but when we know the cause is from a blow, from excesses of any kind, from sudden frights, from watching, from too great attention to business, or any sudden misfortune, the cure will be brought about, in all probability, by an attention to what we judge to be the cause.—I have attended his Majesty so short a time, that I can only form a guess, or hazard an opinion, from what I am told of his Majesty's mode of life; therefore I would not have your Lordships imagine I presume to give it as a positive opinion, but, from a detail of his Majesty's mode of life for 27 years, I should rather think, that his Majesty's indisposition has been brought about by using very strong exercise, taking little sustenance, watching, or want of sleep, perhaps when his mind was upon the stretch with very weighty affairs; and I am the more inclined to think I may guess right, because the medicines that were to meet with such causes, which were ordered on Sunday last, have had the effect that I could wish.—His Majesty's nerves are less irritable, which must precede convalescence, and must be regarded as a favourable symptom.—His Majesty is much calmer, eats and drinks, takes medicines, and goes to bed quietly; which I consider as a partial, not a total cessation.—I have attended his Majesty from Friday morning last, at about ten or eleven o'clock.—The usual time in which patients under my care recover, if I am called within three months, is from three to eighteen months: sometimes they have recovered much sooner than three months, two months, six weeks, or one month; I have had some two years under my care, and recovered afterwards. I cannot presume to form any opinion as to the time.—I understand by recovery, to be perfectly well and fit for business, in all respects, as he was before.—As complete a recovery, as if it was from an ague, fever, or cold, may be wrought, with proper attention to his mode of life.—In the course of my experience it has happened that persons recovered by me have come a second time under my care; but I do not think they are more likely to relapse into such an indisposition, than any one is into a violent fever.—When I have sent a person out as cured, and that person returns under my care again, if three or four years intervene, I consider it as a new disorder; if it is within a year, I should call it

it a relapſe.—I have had them return from one to eighteen years; but cannot ſpeak as to majorities.

Dr Richard Warren ſtated,—The hopes he entertained muſt be determined by the probability of cure, and that can be judged of only by what has happened to others; by which I find, that the majority of thoſe who have been diſordered in a manner ſimilar to his Majeſty, have recovered; but I do not mean by the word "ſimilar," his Majeſty's particular diſorder, but that diſorder in general; and I infer from thence, that it is more probable that his Majeſty will recover. I apply this to caſes in general.—I cannot form any judgement, or probable conjecture, of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs.—I have no data ſufficient to ground an anſwer upon to the queſtion, whether I think it more probable that his Majeſty will or will not recover, ſo as to render him capable of public buſineſs?—There has been no ceſſation of his Majeſty's diſorder ſince I attended him; no ſigns of returning underſtanding.—There are no ſymptoms of this diſorder, but the ſingle one of want of underſtanding. The words and the actions of perſons under this diſorder are accidental, and depend upon the difference of the perſons themſelves. A man that has a variety of ideas will talk and act very differently from one who has fewer ideas, or has led a different courſe of life; his words and actions will be determined by the peculiarity of the man, and not by the diſtemper. Under this explanation the ſymptoms are more favourable.—The probability of cure diminiſhes as the time of the diſorder lengthens.—This diſorder has not continued ſo long as to enable me from thence to pronounce upon the probability of his recovery.—I ſaw his Majeſty firſt on the 7th of November.—It has been the cuſtom of his Majeſty's phyſicians, from the day that I went firſt to Windſor, to put down in writing a deſcription of the ſtate of his Majeſty's health every evening, and for each of them to ſign the paper; by which it will appear, that there never was any difference of opinion among the phyſicians with reſpect to the caſe as it is put. This was continued daily, till his Majeſty came to Kew.

Sir George Baker ſtated.—The hopes I entertain of his Majeſty's recovery are founded upon an idea of its being probable. That idea of probability is ſuggeſted to me by paſt experience, as well original as that of other phyſicians, in caſes ſimilar to that of his Majeſty.—I can form no judgement, or probable conjecture, of the duration of his diſorder.—There was a ceſſation of the diſorder ſince my firſt ſuſpicion.—I conceived the firſt ſuſpicion on the evening of Wedneſday the 23d of October laſt; and the next morning, when I viſited his Majeſty very early, he appeared to me to be perfectly well. On the Monday following I ſaw his Majeſty at Windſor, and then I ſaw more ſigns of the diſorder.—No ceſſation ſince Monday the 27th of October.—At this period of time I ſee no ſigns of a returning underſtanding.—I ſaw his Majeſty on the 24th and 25th of October, and again on the 27th, when he had a degree of his preſent diſorder, but in nothing like the ſtate in which it has appeared ſince.—On the 17th of October his Majeſty was attacked by a diſorder in which I had once before ſeen his Majeſty, and to which I underſtand he had been very ſubject: the diſorder I conceive to be biliary concretions in the gall-duct.—That illneſs laſted the greateſt part of the 17th: it returned twice on Monday and Tueſday following; on Monday it was not ſo ſevere, and went off very ſoon; on Tueſday it was very trifling.—It is not my opinion that his Majeſty's preſent malady has any relation to his previous diſorder.—On Friday the 17th of October it was mentioned to me, that his Majeſty had had a raſh, and upon that account his ſkin was examined and there did appear ſome marks of there having been a raſh, which had ſpent itſelf.—I was informed, that on Thurſday the 16th his Majeſty roſe very early, and walked more than four hours; and afterwards went to St James's without having changed his ſtockings, which were very wet.—It was imagined by ſome of the family, that the raſh had been checked by his Majeſty having ſat in wet ſtockings.—I can ſay, that it is not my opinion that the raſh being ſo checked was the occaſion of his Majeſty's preſent diſorder; for I conceive, that if his Majeſty's preſent malady is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſuch check, the effect would have followed the cauſe more immediately.—The 18th of October the left foot was a little inflamed, and in conſequence ſwelled; afterwards the right foot.—It had gone off about two days before the preſent diſorder.—I think he left off both his great ſhoes on the 23d: he was lame and in pain in the muſcles of his legs with the rheumatiſm on the 24th.—He had a reſtleſs night on the Thurſday; and when I ſaw his Majeſty on the Friday morning, he was low-ſpirited, and complained much of the neceſſity of going to the levee. He complained all along of pains in the muſcles of his thighs and legs, as he does alſo at preſent.—Thoſe pains have no relation to his Majeſty's preſent illneſs; nor is it my opinion that the raſh was ſtruck in.

Sir Lucas Pepys ſtated,—The hopes of his Majeſty's recovery ariſe from the general conſideration that the majority of thoſe afflicted with the ſame or ſimilar diſorders under which his Majeſty now labours, do recover.—Can

form no judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs.—His Majeſty frequently is at times compoſed and quiet; but this diſorder does not abate during thoſe periods.

Dr Henry Revell Reynolds thought there were well founded hopes of his Majeſty's recovery grounded upon general experience; as the greater number of thoſe afflicted with the ſame malady with his Majeſty generally recover.—Cannot form any judgement or probable conjecture of the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs.

Doctor Anthony Addington had very good hopes of his Majeſty's recovery; having never yet heard that his Majeſty has had any diſorder whatever, from which I could infer that he could not recover; and by recovery I mean ſo as to be able to attend his parliament, and attend any other buſineſs as well as ever he did. And I think there are hopes in my mind, from ſome circumſtance that I had not taken notice of before. I never heard that his Majeſty was melancholy previous to his preſent indiſpoſition; and I do not recollect an inſtance of any patient who required a longer time to be perfectly cured than one year, who had not laboured under a pretty long and very conſiderable melancholy previous to his confinement.—Cannot form any probable judgement of the duration of his Majeſty's diſorder.—It has been my good fortune to ſee ſome who have not been cured within a year; ſometimes in four months from the time they came under my care, unleſs they were deemed incurable by the beſt judges before they were ſent to my houſe.—All the diſorders within my practice, except as before, have been cured within the year; and I ſhould think that ſuch diſorders would be curable within the year, unleſs they proceeded from ſome immoveable cauſe, ſuch as the enlargement of the bone preſſing upon the ſenſorium, or other ſimilar cauſes.

Doctor Thomas Gisborne examined.—As thoſe in ſimilar circumſtances have often recovered, I hope his Majeſty will. A majority of them have recovered.—I think the duration of his Majeſty's illneſs cannot be aſcertained.

ANECDOTE *of* CONGREVE *and* ROWE.

MR Congreve happening to have ſome ſnuff which Mr Rowe the poet took a fancy to, he ſent his box ſeveral times to be repleniſhed. At length Mr Congreve thinking him too importunate, gave him a gentle reproof, by writing with a pencil, on the lid of the box, the two Greek letters Φ! P. This being told to Dennis, he declared he was ſure the man who was capable of making ſo vile a pun would not ſcruple to pick pockets.

Hogarth from this ſtory probably took the hint of his *Five Pots*.

NEW BOOKS.

The Opinions of Sarah Ducheſs Dowager of Marlborough. Publiſhed from original MSS. ſmall 8vo. 2s. boards. Creech.

THE Editor, in his preface, informs us, that this "ſelection is made from MSS. which begin in the year 1736-7, and end in the year 1741-2; and I can with great truth aver, that the MSS. fell into my hands by mere accident.—As the original abounds in private hiſtory, I might have gratified the prevailing taſte for anecdotes with larger and more intereſting tranſcripts. This however I have induſtriouſly avoided. What the Ducheſs thought of princes and ſtateſmen I communicate without ſcruple; for princes and ſtateſmen will find apologiſts enough, no leſs ready to vindicate than ſhe to cenſure. Yet that the reader might be enabled more thoroughly to judge of her turn of mind, I have ventured to publiſh her harſh opinions of ſome perſons of eminent rank, although neither princes nor ſtateſmen: but this liberty has been taken ſparingly, and only when it was in my power to detect her miſtakes by the evidence of facts. I have choſen to prefix to this miſcellany the ſimple title of "The Opinions of Sarah Ducheſs Dowager of Marlborough." With very little trouble I might have moulded my materials, according to the French faſhion, into *A Political Teſtament*: And had I been diſpoſed to adopt a hint given by Mr Horace Walpole, I might have called them, *The Effuſions of Caprice and Arrogance*."

From this curious publication we ſhall give a few extracts.

Queen Anne.

Queen Anne had a perſon and appearance very graceful, ſomething of majeſty in her look. She was religious without any affectation; and certainly meant to do every thing that was juſt. She had no ambition; which appeared by her being ſo eaſy in letting King William come before her to the crown, after the King her father had followed ſuch counſels as made the nation ſee they could not be ſafe in their religion and laws, without coming to the extremities they did. And ſhe thought it more for her honour to be eaſy in it, than to make a diſpute, *who* ſhould have the crown firſt, that was taken from her father. And it was a great trouble to her to be forced to act ſuch

ſuch a part againſt him, even for ſecurity, which was truly the caſe; and ſhe thought thoſe that ſhewed the leaſt ambition had the beſt character. Her journey to Nottingham was purely accidental, never concerted, but occaſioned by the great fright ſhe was in when the King returned from Saliſbury, upon which ſhe ſaid, ſhe would jump out at [the] window rather than ſtay and ſee her father; and upon that ſent to the Biſhop of London, to conſult with others what ſhe ſhould do; who came with the Earl of Dorſet, and carried her into the city, and from thence to Nottingham. She was never expenſive, but ſaved money out of her L. 50,000 a-year, which, after ſhe came to the crown, was paid to Prince George of Denmark, which was his by right. She made no fooliſh buildings, nor bought one jewel in the whole time of her reign.

She always paid the greateſt reſpect imaginable to King William and Queen Mary, and never inſiſted upon any one thing of grandeur more than ſhe had when her family was eſtabliſhed by King Charles II.; though after the Revolution ſhe was [heir-preſumptive to the crown, and after her ſiſter died, was] in the place of a Prince of Wales. The civil-liſt revenue was not increaſed on her having the crown; and the late Earl of Godolphin, who was treaſurer, often ſaid, that from accidents in the cuſtoms, and not ſtraining things to hardſhips, the revenue did not come to, one year with another, more than 500,000l.; however, as it was found neceſſary to have a war, to ſecure England from the power of France, ſhe contributed, for the eaſe of the people, 100,000l. out of her own revenue, to leſſen the expence, in one year: And out of her civil liſt ſhe paid a great many penſions given in former reigns, which have been ſince thrown upon the public; and ſhe gave the firſt fruits to be diſtributed among the poor clergy. She was extremely well bred, and treated her chief ladies and ſervants as if they had been her equals; and ſhe never refuſed to give charity, when there was the leaſt reaſon for any body to aſk it; and likewiſe paid the ſalaries of moſt of her ſiſter's ſervants, notwithſtanding the hardſhips ſhe had ſuffered in King William's reign. And to ſhew how good a manager ſhe was for the public, till a very few years before ſhe died, ſhe never had but 20,000 l. a-year for her privy purſe, which was vaſtly leſs than any King or Queen ever had; but at the latter end of her reign it was increaſed to 26,000 l. which was much to her honour, becauſe *that* is ſubject to no account: and, in compariſon of other reigns, ſhe was as ſaving in another office, that of the robes; for it will appear by all the records in the Exchequer, where the accounts were paſſed, that in nine years ſhe ſpent only 32,050 l. including the coronation expence.

I have put theſe facts together, for materials for the perſon who writes the inſcription. They are all true, notwithſtanding what ſhe was impoſed upon in doing at the end of her reign. I never flattered any body living; and I cannot be ſuſpected of it now the Queen is dead. But this character of the Queen is ſo much the reverſe of Queen Caroline, that I think it will not be liked at court. And though I make no obſervations upon it, no body can read it without reflecting upon the difference of the proceedings in Queen Anne's reign and the preſent.

Queen Caroline.

1737. [Long minutes concerning her laſt illneſs and death.] Her death aſcribed to a mortification, proceeding from a concealed or neglected *hernia*.

1737. The Queen, in her illneſs, deſired leave to make a will, which ſhe did; gave no legacy to any one, but left all to his Majeſty; and it was ſo worded, as I am told, that it takes in all ſhe had in England, or in any banks in other countries. Her jewels are worth a great ſum: But all that belonged to Queen Anne, Queen Mary, &c. ſhe could no more diſpoſe of, than of St James's or Hampton Court.

1737. Our biſhops are now about to employ hands to write the fineſt character that ever was heard of Queen Caroline; who, as it is not treaſon, I freely own I am glad ſhe is dead. For to get money, that has proved of no manner of uſe to her, and to ſupport Sir Robert in all his arbitrary injuſtice, [ſhe] brought this nation upon the very brink of ruin, and has endangered the ſucceſſion of her own family, by raiſing ſo high a diſſatisfaction in the whole nation, as there is to them all, and by giving ſo much power to France, whenever they think fit to make uſe of it, who will have no mercy upon England.

1737. His Majeſty thinks he has loſt the

the greateſt politician that ever was born, and one that did him the greateſt ſervice, that was poſſible; though every body elſe that knows the truth muſt acknowledge that it was quite the contrary.

1737-8. Upon her great underſtanding and goodneſs there comes out nauſeous panegyrics every day, that make one ſick, ſo full of nonſenſe and lies, that almoſt every body knows to be ſo; and there is one very remarkable from a Dr Clarke, in order to have the firſt biſhoprick that falls, and I dare ſay he will have it, though there is ſomething extremely ridiculous in the panegyric; for, after he has given her the moſt perfect character that ever any woman had or can have, he allows, that "ſhe had ſacrificed her reputation to the great and the many, to ſhew her duty to the King, and her love to her country." Theſe are the clergyman's words exactly, which allows ſhe did wrong things, but it was to pleaſe the King; which is condemning him. I ſuppoſe he muſt mean ſome good ſhe did to her own country, for I know of none ſhe did in England, unleſs raking from the public deſerves a panegyric.

Forebodings.

1738-9. I compare our ſituation to a ſhip near ſinking, which can't be ſaved but by ſome extraordinary accident, which may poſſibly happen, but much more likely not to happen; and the generality of the world are ſo worthleſs, that I am pretty indifferent when the total ruin comes. As far as any thing depends upon me, I am ſure nothing can hinder me from acting as I have done; and, as I can't live long, I am ſure they can't do any thing that will quite ſtarve me, who never had one grain of vanity in my inclination.—I think in all ages there have been as bad men, and ſome worſe, than Sir Robert. 'Tis true he has impoveriſhed and ruined his country for power and gain; but he could have done no miſchief if men of great fortunes had not aſſiſted him; which will certainly end in the ruin of themſelves and their poſterity; and I am ſure I have not the honour to be acquainted, or to have the leaſt intimacy with many that are not fools; and I know of no remedy againſt that.

1739. Though others had hopes, I never had any: though I find ſeveral people who are ſo ſanguine as to think ſtill that England will be ſaved, I cannot for my life ſee which way; ſince Sir Robert has all the money and power, and there are ſuch number of fools and knaves to ſupport whatever he has done or ſhall do.

1739. Sir Robert could not help a war; but he will manage it ſo that nothing ſhall be got by it, by ill conduct, after all the people's money is drained from them, which he will get and diſpoſe of in corruption. I can't live long enough to want neceſſaries, having bought land enough to produce beef and mutton at very dear rates, which makes my produce very little in compariſon of money at intereſt; but ſtill 'twill ſupport one, unleſs an entire conqueſt come. But, notwithſtanding this, my jointure and more than half of my property remains, and I cannot help it, in the government-funds and ſecurities; and I expect in ſome time to have them ſponged off, by ſaying, there is no help for the neceſſity of the public but by ſtopping payments, but that they will pay them when they can.—All this I firmly believe will happen.

George II.

1737. I know one, a conſiderable man, who has ſeen the King once ſince this misfortune, [the death of the Queen], and though it was one the King would have diſguiſed himſelf to if he could poſſibly, he ſays he never in his life [ſaw] any one ſo dejected, and that he look'd as if he had loſt his crown.

This puts me in mind of a thing that happened many years ago, which ſhews that his Majeſty will hear reaſon when any one dares to ſpeak it. There was a perſon that was refuſed a thing by his Majeſty and the miniſter, that he thought juſtice and his due; upon which he deſired an audience, in which he repreſented what he thought proper: But his Majeſty looked very angry; and upon this the perſon, as he was going to ſpeak, interrupted him, begged his pardon for it, and added, that he begged, before his Majeſty gave him his anſwer, that he would conſider he was a gentleman. This changed his Majeſty's countenance, and he complied with what was deſired.

1737. His Majeſty ſaw the Queen's women-ſervants firſt, which was a very mournful ſight, for they all cried extremely; and his Majeſty was ſo affected that he began to ſpeak, but went out of the room to recover himſelf; and yeſterday he ſaw the foreign miniſters and his horſes, which I remember Dean Swift gives a great character of; and was ſorry

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to leave them for the converſation of his countrymen in England, and I think he was much in the right; for his Majeſty preferred them after the women of the Queen's family.

Improvement of Land.

1736. No improvement of land, which I ever aimed at, has ever turned to better account, than if one had purchaſed ſo much more new land to the old.

1737. I have very little opinion of *improvements*; more than to believe ſomething is to be ſaved by a man's looking after his ſtewards and bailiffs, to prevent, as much as they can, abuſes.

Life and Death.

1737. I am a perfect cripple, and cannot poſſibly hold out long; and as I have little enjoyment of my life, I am very indifferent about it.

1737. It is impoſſible that one of my age and infirmities can live long; and one great happineſs there is in death, that one ſhall never hear any more of any thing they do in this world.

1737-8. I think one can't leave the world in a better time than now, when there is no ſuch thing as real friendſhip, truth, juſtice, honour, or indeed any thing that is agreeable in life.

Chamber-Organ.

1737. I am now in purſuit of getting the fineſt piece of muſic that ever was heard; it is a thing that will play eight tunes. Handel and all the great muſicians ſay that it is beyond any thing they can do; and this may be performed by the moſt ignorant perſon: and when you are weary of thoſe eight tunes, you may have them changed for any other that you like. This I think much better than going to an Italian opera, or an aſſembly. This performance has been lately put into a lottery, and all the Royal Family choſe to have a great many tickets, rather than to buy it, the price being I think 1000*l.* infinitely a leſs ſum than ſome biſhopricks have been ſold for. And a gentleman won it who I am in hopes will ſell it, and if he will, I will buy it, for I cannot live to have another made, and I will carry it into the country with me.

Women.

1737-8. Women ſignify nothing unleſs they are the miſtreſs [es] of a Prince or a firſt miniſter, which I would not be if I were young, and I think there are very few, if any women, that have underſtanding or impartiality enough to ſerve well thoſe they really wiſh to ſerve.

Original Anecdotes of Peter the Great, collected from the converſation of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction at Peterſburg and Moſcow. By Mr Stæhlin, member of the Imperial Academy at Peterſburg. 8vo. 6s. boards. Murray.

IN the preface to this Engliſh tranſlation of theſe anecdotes, we are informed, that Mr Stæhlin being invited [from Dreſden] to Peterſburg in 1735, to fill a ſeat in the academy of ſciences, his letter of recommendation from Count Bruhl, to the Count of Lynar, the Poliſh envoy to Ruſſia, introduced him to many perſons of diſtinction who had ſerved under the Czar Peter, and had been much about his perſon. Theſe noblemen, knowing his intention of collecting anecdotes of their illuſtrious maſter, readily encouraged him, and communicated whatever had come to their knowledge. His opportunities for twenty years, were increaſed by his appointment as tutor to the Great Duke, Peter Feodorowitſch, and to that of librarian, at his marriage.

As Mr Stæhlin collected theſe detached anecdotes expreſsly for publication, it were to be wiſhed, even though there was no intention to form a biographical narrative from them, that they had undergone ſome mode of arrangement; either, as near as could be, according to the order of time when they happened, that we might have traced the progreſs of ſo extraordinary a character, or to have been ſo claſſed according to their ſubjects, that we might have viewed the character of Peter in its various parts; religious, political, domeſtic, &c. But they appear to be recorded juſt as they happened to be received, with no more regard to arrangement than the materials of a jeſt-book.

Taking them however as we find them, they form an entertaining fund of materials to illuſtrate the character of the great perſonage to whom they relate. In Peter, we ſee a bold, vigorous, and enterpriſing genius, born in a rude country, burſting through the deficiencies of education, and all the decorums of ſtate, many of which he did not know, and all of which he diſregarded; to purſue his own extenſive ſchemes, and to gratify his private humours. Had he iſſued all his orders from amid the formalities of a court, and never laid aſide the prince, he never could have realiſed his grand conceptions, nor have made ſo ſpeedy an importation of arts and civil manners into

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to a country where they were total ſtrangers, and have taught them to ſuch reluctant ſcholars. Mr Stæhlin furniſhes a particular inſtance of his anxiety to know the opinion formed of him in other countries:

"The Czar was too clear-ſighted not to diſcover the opinion entertained of himſelf, his government, and his new eſtabliſhments in his own dominions; but he was deſirous of knowing the ſentiments of foreign nations, and loſt no opportunity of obtaining this information.

N. N. Ambaſſador from Ruſſia to a court of Europe, on his return to Peterſburg ſome time before the end of the Swediſh war, ſent immediately to inform the Emperor of his arrival, and received directions to go to the palace about noon, at the breaking up of the council. He obeyed, and was very graciouſly received by the Czar, who invited him to dinner.

Peter aſked him many queſtions concerning the affairs, the ſituation, and the government of the country in which he had reſided. During the whole time they were at table, the converſation turned only on this ſubject. At length the Czar aſked him in a friendly way, what was the opinion entertained of him abroad?

"Sire, every one has the higheſt and beſt opinion of your Majeſty. The world is aſtoniſhed above all at the wiſdom and genius you diſcover in the execution of the vaſt deſigns which you have conceived, and which have ſpread the glory of your name to the moſt diſtant regions."—"Very well," replied the Czar, "very well, that may be; but flattery ſays as much of every king when he is preſent. My object is not to ſee the fair ſide of things; but to know what judgement is formed of me on the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion. I beg you to tell it me, whatever it may be; for I am not to learn that foreigners examine my conduct in every point of view, and ſpeak ſo freely of me, that you cannot be ignorant of their opinion. In ſhort, I wiſh to know if it be the ſame that I have often heard, and if you ſpeak to me ſincerely?"

"Sire," ſaid the ambaſſador, making a low bow, "ſince you order me, I will relate to you all the ill I have heard. You paſs for an imperious and ſevere maſter, who treats his ſubjects rigorouſly, who is always ready to puniſh, and incapable of forgiving a fault."

At theſe words the Czar interrupted him with a ſmile—"No, my friend," ſaid he; "no, this is not all: you will not tell me what you have heard. I am repreſented as a cruel tyrant: this is the opinion foreign nations have formed of me; but how can they judge? They do not know the circumſtances I was in at the beginning of my reign; how many people oppoſed my deſigns, counteracted my moſt uſeful projects, and obliged me to be ſevere; but I never treated any one cruelly, nor ever gave proofs of tyranny. On the contrary, I have always aſked the aſſiſtance of ſuch of my ſubjects as have ſhewn marks of intelligence and patriotiſm, and who, doing juſtice to the rectitude of my intentions, have been diſpoſed to ſecond them; nor have I ever failed to teſtify my gratitude by loading them with favours."

The public character of Peter is by this time generally known; but the chief value of theſe anecdotes, is where they gives us ſcenes in his private life. The following particulars are of this claſs:

"The Czar, excited by natural curioſity, and his love for the ſciences, took great pleaſure in ſeeing diſſections and chirurgical operations. It was *him* who made theſe arts known in Ruſſia. He was ſo fond of them, that he was informed whenever any thing of this kind was going on in the hoſpitals, or other places in the vicinity of his reſidence, and ſeldom failed to be preſent if he had time. He frequently lent his aſſiſtance, and had acquired ſufficient ſkill to diſſect according to the rules of art, to bleed, draw teeth, and perform other operations, as well as one of the faculty. It was an occupation in which he liked to employ himſelf for the ſake of practice; and he always carried about with him, beſides his caſe of mathematical inſtruments, a pouch well ſtocked with inſtruments of ſurgery.

Having heard that Mrs Boriſt, the wife of a Dutch merchant, with whom he was well acquainted, was ill of a dropſy, and that ſhe would not conſent to be tapped, which was the only means of cure left, he went to ſee her, prevailed on her to ſubmit to the operation, and performed it himſelf with a great deal of dexterity.

The following day his patient grew better; but tapping having been too long deferred, ſhe died a few days after, as the phyſicians had predicted, and the Czar attended at her funeral, which was conducted with much pomp.

He

He once exercised his dexterity with laughable circumstances, on the wife of one of his valets-de-chambre, who was a little given to gallantry, and whose husband wished to be revenged.

Perceiving the husband, whose name was Balboiarof, sitting in the anti-chamber with a sad and pensive countenance, he asked him what was the cause of his sorrow?—"Nothing, Sire," answered Balboiarof, "except that my wife refuses to have a tooth drawn which gives her the most agonizing pain."—"Let me speak to her," replied the Czar, "and I warrant I'll cure her."

He was immediately conducted by the husband to the apartment of the supposed sick person, and made her sit down that he might examine her mouth, although she protested that nothing ailed her.—"This is the mischief," said the husband, "she always pretends not to suffer when we wish to give her ease, and renews her lamentations as soon as the physician is gone."—"Well, well," said the Czar, "she shall not suffer long. Do you hold her head and arms."—Then taking out a tooth instrument, he drew, in spite of her cries, the tooth which he judged to be the cause of her complaint, with admirable address and promptitude.

Hearing a few days after, from some of the Empress's household, that nothing had really been the matter with the woman, and that it was only a trick of her husband, he sent for him, and, after having made him confess the whole, chastised him severely with his own hands."

The following anecdote is added, as the sequel of the above story of the tapping for the dropsy:

"When the Dutch merchant's wife, whom the Czar had tapped with so much skill, was buried, the monarch was present at the funeral ceremony, confounded with the greatest part of the merchants and sea-faring people, of the same nation, then at Petersburg. After the burial, he returned with the company to sup at the house of the deceased, according to the custom of the country.

When the guests had drank rather largely, and it was the turn of one of the youngest at table to give his toast, he kept the cup by him for a moment while he devised a compliment proper to drink to the health of the Czar. Then taking up the cup, filled to the brim, he rose, gave the lid to a man advanced in years sitting beside him, and turning towards the Emperor, cried out, "Long live my lord Peter the Great, and my lady, the Empress, his wife.

This compliment displeasing him who held the lid, he rose suddenly—"Are you mad, young man?" said he, taking up the cup, "is this the way to speak? let me give the toast, as you know nothing of the matter." He then turned towards the Czar, and bowing with a serious and formal air, drank his health thus:—"Long live your Majesty my lord the Emperor Peter, and her Excellency my lady the Empress, your spouse."

The company could not refrain laughing; and the Czar, much diverted with the ridiculous solemnity of the good Dutchman, answered graciously, "Bravo, my friend, I thank you."

Surgery, however, was but one of his professions; all the world knows he was a soldier and a sailor, but he was also a blacksmith.

Peter the Great, desirous of forming useful establishments in his dominions, and of encouraging those already existing, visited the different workshops and manufactories with much assiduity. Among others that he visited frequently, were the forges of Muller at Istia, on the road to Kalouga, at ninety wersts distance from Moscow. He once passed a whole month there, during which time he drank chalybeate waters; and after having given due attention to the affairs of the state, which he never neglected, he amused himself not only with seeing and examining every thing in the most minute manner, but also with putting his hand to the work, and learning the business of a blacksmith. He succeeded so well, that one of the last days of this excursion he forged alone eighteen poods of iron, (the pood is equal to forty pounds), and put his own particular mark on each bar. The boyars and other noblemen of his suite were obliged to blow the bellows, to stir the fire, to carry coals, and perform all the other offices of journeymen blacksmiths.

Some days after, on his return to Moscow, he went to see Verner Muller, bestowed great praise on his establishment, and asked him how much he gave per pood for iron in bar, furnished by a master blacksmith. "Three copecs or an altin," answered Muller. "Well then,"

ſaid the Czar, "I have earned eighteen altins, and am come to be paid." Muller immediately opened his bureau, took out eighteen ducats, and counting them before the prince, "It is the leaſt," ſaid he, "that can be given to ſuch a workman as your Majeſty." But the Emperor refuſed them: "Take again your ducats," ſaid he, "and pay me the uſual price; I have worked no better than another blackſmith; and this will ſerve to buy me a pair of ſhoes, of which I am in great want." At the ſame time his Majeſty ſhewed him thoſe he wore, which had already been ſoled, and ſtood in need of another repair. He took the eighteen altins, went directly to a ſhop, bought a pair of ſhoes, and took great pleaſure in ſhowing them on his feet, ſaying to thoſe who were preſent, "I have earned them well, by the ſweat of my brow, with hammer and anvil."

One of theſe bars forged by Peter the Great, and authenticated by his mark, is ſtill to be ſeen at Ifria, in the ſame forge of Muller. Another, forged alſo with his own hand, is ſhewn in the cabinet of the academy of ſciences at Peterſburg; but this latter was forged at a later period at Olonetz, on the lake of Ladoga.

His familiarity with common life gave him a diſtaſte for the forms and parade of ſtate; his aim was to be free and eaſy.

"When Peter and his conſort dined or ſupped alone, which often happened, they had only a very young page, and favourite chambermaid of the Empreſs, to wait on them. And when he had ſeveral of his miniſters or general officers at his table, he was only attended by his chief cook, Velten, a denchtchick*, and two very young pages, and they had orders to retire as ſoon as the deſſert was put on the table, and a bottle of wine had been ſet before each gueſt.

No lacquey ever made his appearance during his repaſts, except when he ate in public. "I have no occaſion for them," he often repeated, "to make their obſervations on me when I give a looſe to my converſation."

"He ſaid one day at table, to the old Baron of Mardfeidt, envoy from the court of Pruſſia: "Hirelings and lacqueys never loſe ſight of their maſter's mouth: they are ſpies on all he ſays, miſconſtrue every thing, and conſequently repeat every thing erroneouſly."

To indulge our readers farther with theſe anecdotes, would incroach too much upon our limits. Mr Stænlin informs us, that, by order of the Empreſs Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, abundance of materials were put into the hands of M. de Voltaire, that he might write the life of her father; and that no expence was ſpared to induce him to undertake the taſk. The court were, however, greatly ſurpriſed and diſſatisfied with Voltaire's performance: in which, it is ſaid, the deſire of gain prevented his making uſe of half the MSS. he received; and which he afterward applied to other works. In ſeveral parts of this "ſhapeleſs abortion," he is affirmed to have ſubſtituted his own thoughts for thoſe of his hero, and circumſtances the very reverſe of thoſe contained in his authorities. To ſome expoſtulations which he received on theſe points, he replied, that it was not his cuſtom to copy implicitly the MSS. ſent to him, but to give his thoughts according to the beſt information he could procure; and that though he was ſenſible of the merit of the anecdotes communicated to him, they did not come within the limits of his plan. To a queſtion, why he unneceſſarily omitted the names of ſeveral great perſons and places, and ſo diſfigured thoſe which he had been pleaſed to name, that they were ſcarcely known? he replied, "As far as relates to the diſfiguring of proper names, I ſuppoſe it is a German who reproaches me with it: I wiſh him more wit, and fewer conſonants."

Theſe anecdotes are all authenticated by the names of the ſeveral relaters; and at the end is an alphabetical account of them, ſhewing the opportunities which they had of *knowing* what they affirmed. M.

* A denchtchick is a ſoldier appointed to wait on an officer; the Empreſs allows officers a certain number, according to their reſpective ranks.

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A ſeries of letters. By the author of Clarinda Cathcart, Alicia Montague, and the comedy of Sir Harry Gaylove*. 12mo. 2 vols. 6s. ſewed. *Elliot.* ——The author expreſſes herſelf with eaſe and freedom on the ſeveral points which now have employed her attention. In one of her letters ſhe gives the public her literary hiſtory, a hiſtory more amuſing to the reader than to the anxious writer. The high expectations of inexperience, and the ſevere mortifications of diſappointment, are however by no means unuſual with literary adventurers; with whom, notwithſtanding, the world is always ſufficiently ſupplied; and however this Lady may have ſuffered, it does not appear that ſhe is yet diſheartened; having, from the circumſtances related, met with more private conſolation than many of her unfortunate competitors for literary emoluments.—Theſe letters were written to one of her young pupils, after he had left her; and they treat of a variety of ſubjects, moral, political, and religious; and though ſhe wanders too far from home in the latter, ſhe makes many judicious obſervations on education and morals: in all, however, ſhe evidently forms too high expectations from the ſucceſs of proper tuition, and proper meaſures; far higher than the untractableneſs of human diſpoſitions and the counteraction of the human paſſions, will warrant. Judging from her general good ſenſe, we were much diſappointed at her apology for daubing the human face with artificial colours; which we cannot ſuffer to paſs without diſapprobation. It is contained in the following paſſage written to her pupil, then in Switzerland:—"At the wedding to which you was invited, although unacquainted with the parties, you ſay you was much hurt at ſeeing the Ladies ſtanding in a group, the bridegroom in the midſt of them, with a rouge-box in one hand, and with the other, painting the Ladies cheeks, ſingle and married. You could not help exclaiming,—*O tempora! O mores!*—Now, my dear friend, in my opinion it would have been much more agreeable to your natural diſpoſition of pleaſing, to have enjoyed the humour of the company; and if [it be] cuſtomary for the men in Switzerland to paint an inch thick, to have without ſcruple followed their example. For my part, I ſee no more harm in putting rouge on the face, than in powdering the hair, only ſo far as it is done with an intention to deceive: and even in this reſpect, I am not very clear about it; for if it is allowable to cover any defect of nature, or improve it by art, why not the complexion?"—Becauſe, tho' both may be equally prepoſterous, abſtracted from the obligatio s of that tyrant, faſhion, the latter is more injurious than the former, and deſtroys prematurely what it was meant to improve. Even if it had not this evil tendency, is one bad habit, an act of groſs deception, to juſtify another? If ſo the authority grows ſtronger as we advance, and diſdains all limitation! We little expected to find a lady ſo capable of adviſing in other points of conduct, ſo egregiouſly duped by a depraved cuſtom, that we did not think had travelled ſo far North.—We have yet another point to ſettle with Mrs Mariſhall, an i that is, the merit of novel-writing as a vehicle of inſtruction; which ſhe ſtrenuouſly aſſerts. "I am clearly of opinion that novels have inſpired a thouſand young people with principles of honour and moral rectitude, for one they ever hurt." Sorry as we are to diſpute her judgement, we are as clearly of a contrary opinion In proportion as ſentiment is ſubſtituted for adventures, or adventures lead to ſentiment, the ſtory grows inſipid, and ſuch novels are rejected as

bad

* *Miſs Jean Mariſhall, who profeſſes ſome branches of education at Edinburgh.*

bad. Novel-readers do not read for inſtruction, but for amuſement; that kind of amuſement which abſtracts their attention from their own homely concerns, and carries them into the flowery regions of imagination, whence they return with reluctance to their own family affairs and connections; which their familiarity with their ideal acquaintance leads them to deſpiſe, as unſuitable to their new ideas of ſenſibility; and a deſire to realize ſome of thoſe pleaſing viſions, too often tempts them into improper aſſociations, and to wrong ſteps. Let the ſeducing ſcenes, to vulgar minds, in the *Beggar's Opera* decide the queſtion.—If an haberdaſher's powdered daughter takes every opportunity to ſteal from behind her father's counter up to her own room, to ſtudy the adventures of Jenny and Jemmy Jeſſamy; if every petty gentleman's daughter diſdains the imputation of attending to domeſtic concerns, to bridle forth a Miſs Byron; we need not wonder at matrimonial diſappointments, nor to find prudent young men ſhrink from venturing, where the chances are ſo greatly againſt them. If the merchant's clerk, inſtead of fixing his mind ſteadily to traffic, and to poſting his accounts, diſſipates his ideas, by tracing the amours of Capt. A. and Lady B. or the Covent Garden frolics of Colonel C. his morals will be as much diſordered as his books: and ſhould Mrs Marſhall plead that ſhe does not write for the low mechanical ranks of mankind; yet, if the obligation which novel-writers are under to render their fictions agreeable, does no good to the ſuperior claſſes in life, and, which is of much more importance, diſtracts the attention and perverts the judgement of the lower orders in ſociety,—the caſual advantage they may afford to thoſe few whoſe principles are not to be ſhaken, cannot balance the extenſive diſadvantage done to thoſe whoſe paſſions make a wrong application of equivocal leſſons! But manners are now ſo far relaxed, that theſe antiquated notions will only be reliſhed by the few; for even the prudent Mrs Marſhall, who, as we have ſhown, allows her ſex to improve their complexions by paint, conſiders domeſtic duties as only ſervile concerns below the attention of a wife, where they can be paid for: of courſe, ſo far as ſuch ſentiments operate, they will be paid for oftener than they can be fately afforded. Such doctrine is at leaſt unprofitable. M.

A poſtſcript to Mrs Stewart's caſe [p. 30.] 4to. 6d.

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Antiquities of Scotland; being a collection of views of the moſt remarkable ruins, and ancient buildings, accurately drawn on the ſpot. To each view will be added, an hiſtorical account of its ſituation, when, and by whom built, with every intereſting circumſtance relative thereto. No 1. by Francis Groſe, Eſq; F. A. S. author of the Antiquities of England and Wales. The work to be compriſed in about 36 numbers, each number to contain 4 views. The large edition on ſuper-royal paper, in 4to, price 3s. 6d. and the ſmall one, on an imperial octavo, price 2s. 6d. each number. *Hooper and Robertſons*, London; *Elliot, and Bell & Bradfute*, Edinburgh.

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* *Either an Engliſh or a Scots merchant; for the heads of both are too much diverted from the true attention on which their welfare depends.*

and taſte, and thoſe obſcene and trifling compoſitions which are too commonly met with in publications of this kind, are omitted. M.

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"In doleful ſcenes, that break ones heart,
Punch bounces in, and lets a ——."

Our politico-poetic buffoon directs his battery chiefly againſt Carleton-houſe, where every thing is turned to farce, and exhibited in jargon rhimes;—ſuch rhimes, however, and ſuch farce, as may be deemed ſuitable enough to the character and talents of a literary pun hionello. M.

A poetical epiſtle to a falling miniſter; alſo an imitation of the 12th ode of Horace. By Peter Pindar, Eſq; 4to. 2s. 6d. *Kearſley.*——Peter Pindar, Eſquire, now ſtands forth, confeſſed, the poetical champion of oppoſition; and, armed at all points, he furiouſly falls upon the "*falling* *" Miniſter, and other chiefs of the INS,—ſparing neither rank, dignity, nor even SEX: the Queen herſelf not eſcaping his rage. His abuſe of Mr Pitt, however, exceeds all bounds; but by over-ſhooting the mark, the archer often miſſes his aim. Peter ſoftens, a little, however, on mentioning Ireland, whoſe appointment of a regent *without reſtrictions* ſeems to have almoſt brought him into good humour. A few lines from this part of the poem may ſerve as a ſpecimen; which we ſhall inſert, if it be only to pleaſe our very loyal friends on the other ſide of the herring-pond:

"O PITT †! a ſiſter kingdom damns thy deeds,
And pities hapleſs Britain as ſhe bleeds.
HIBERNIA ſcorns each meanly treach'rous art
Hatch'd by the baſe r—b——n of thy heart,
That crawls an aſpic bloated black with fate,
To pour a dire contagion through the ſtate.
She, with an honeſt voice, her PRINCE approves.
And nobly truſts the virtues that ſhe loves."

The beſt, and pleaſanteſt parts of this work are the dialogues between PRUDENCE and PETER; but for theſe we muſt refer to the poem at length. M.

The choice of a huſband. A poem. 4to. 1s. Printed at Oſweſtry, and ſold by *Robinſons* in London.——If the precepts in theſe verſes were not better than the poetry, they would deſerve little attention from the fair. M.

* *But not yet "fallen from his high eſtate."*

† *The poet has left a blank for the name, which we venture to fill up, to prevent the reader's falling into any miſtake.*

EDINBURGH.

An abridgement of the public ſtatutes, now in force and uſe relative to Scotland. From the Union in the 5th year of Queen Anne, to the 27th of his preſent Majeſty King George III. (1787) incluſive. By John Swinton, Eſq; Advocate, 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 16s. bound. *Hill.*

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ELEGY

ELEGY *written on the* PLAINS *of* FONTENOY.

[From the Poetry of the World.]

CHill blows the blaſt, and Twilight's dewy hand
Draws in the weſt her duſky veil away;
A deeper ſhadow ſteals along the land,
And NATURE muſes at the DEATH of DAY!

Near this bleak Waſte no friendly manſion rears
Its walls, where Mirth, and ſocial joys reſound,
But each ſad object melts the ſoul to tears,
While Horror treads the ſcatter'd bones around.

As thus alone, and comfortleſs I roam,
Wet with the drizling ſhow'r; I ſigh ſincere,
I caſt a fond look tow'rds my native home,
And think what valiant BRITONS periſh'd here.

Yes, the time was, not very far the date,
When carnage here her crimſon toil began:
When Nations' Standards wav'd in threat'ning ſtate,
And Man the murd'rer met the murd'rer Man.

For WAR is MURDER, tho' the voice of Kings
Has ſtyl'd it Juſtice, ſtyl'd it Glory too,
Yet from worſt motives, fierce ambition ſprings,
And there, fix'd Prejudice is all we view!

But ſure, 'tis Heaven's immutable decree,
For thouſands ev'ry age in fight to fall;
Some NATURAL CAUSE prevails, we cannot ſee,
And that is FATE, which we *Ambition* call.

O let th' aſpiring Warrior think with grief,
That as produc'd by CHYMIC art refin'd;—
So glitt'ring CONQUEST, from the *laurel leaf*
Extracts a GEN'RAL POISON for Mankind.

Here let him wander at the midnight hour,
Theſe morbid rains, theſe gelid gales to meet;
And mourn like me, the ravages of Pow'r!
And feel like me, that Vict'ry is defeat!

Nor deem, ye vain! that e'er I mean to ſwell
My feeble Verſe with many a ſounding Name;
Of ſuch, the mercenary Bard may tell,
And call ſuch dreary deſolation, Fame.

The genuine Muſe removes the thin diſguiſe,
That cheats the World, whene'er ſhe deigns to ſing;
And full as meritorious to her eyes
Seems the Poor Soldier, as the Mighty King!

Alike I ſhun in labour'd ſtrain to ſhow,
How BRITAIN more than triumph'd tho' ſhe fled,
Where LOUIS ſtood, where ſtalk'd the column flow;
I turn from theſe, and DWELL UPON THE DEAD.

Yet much my beating breaſt reſpects the brave;
Too well I love them, not to mourn their fate;
Why ſhould they ſeek for greatneſs in the Grave?
Their hearts are noble—and in life they're great.

Nor think 'tis but in War the Brave excel,—
To VALOUR EV'RY VIRTUE IS ALLIED!
Here faithful Friendſhip 'mid the battle fell,
And Love, true Love, in bitter anguiſh died.

Alas! the ſolemn ſlaughter I retrace,
That checks life's current circling thro' my veins;
Bath'd in moiſt ſorrow, many a beauteous face;
And gave a grief, perhaps, that ſtill remains.

I can no more—an agony too keen
Abſorbs my ſenſes, and my mind ſubdues,
Hard were that heart which here could beat ſerene,
Or the juſt tribute of a pang refuſe.

But lo! thro' yonder op'ning clouds afar
Shoots the bright PLANET's ſanguinary ray
That bears thy name, FICTITIOUS LORD OF WAR!
And with red luſtre guides my lonely way.

Then FONTENOY, farewell! yet much I fear,
(Where-ever chance my courſe compels) to find
Diſcord and blood—the thrilling ſounds I hear,
"The noiſe of battle hurtles in the wind."

From barb'rous *Turkey* to *Britannia's* ſhore,
Oppoſing int'reſts into rage increaſe;
Deſtruction rears her ſceptre, tumults roar,
Ah! where ſhall hapleſs man repoſe in peace?

DELLA CRUSCA.

STANZAS *to* DELLA CRUSCA, *occaſioned by his Elegy written on the Plains of Fontenoy.*

[From the Poetry of ANNA MATILDA.]

HUſh'd be each ruder note!—ſoft Silence, ſpread,
With ermine hand, thy cobweb robe around;
Attention! pillow my reclining head,
While eagerly I catch the golden ſound.

Ha! What a tone was that, which floating near,
Seem'd Harmony's full ſoul—*whoſe* is the lyre?
Which ſeizing thus on my enraptur'd ear,
Chills with its force, yet melts me with its fire?

Ah dull of heart! thy Minſtrel's touch not know,
What Bard but DELLA CRUSCA boaſts ſuch ſkill?
From him alone thoſe melting notes can flow—
He only knows adroitly thus to trill.

Well have I left the Groves, which ſighing wave
Amidſt November's blaſt, their naked arms,
Whilſt their red leaves fall flutt'ring to their grave,
And give again to duſt May's vernal charms.

Well have I left the air-emboſom'd hills,
Where ſprightly Health in verdant buſkin plays;
Forſaken fallow meads, and circling mills,
And thyme-dreſs'd heaths, where the ſoft flock yet ſtrays.

Obſcuring ſmoak, and air impure I greet,
With the coarſe din that Trade and Folly form,
For here the Muſe's Son again I meet—
I catch *his* notes amidſt the vulgar ſtorm.

His notes now bear me, penſive, to the Plain,
Cloth'd by a verdure drawn from Britain's heart;
Whoſe heroes bled ſuperior to their pain,
Sunk, crown'd with glory, and contemn'd the ſmart.

Soft, as he leads me round th' enſanguin'd fields,
The laurel'd ſhades forſake their graſſy tomb,
The burſting ſod its pallid inmate yields,
And o'er th' immortal waſte their ſpirits roam.

Obedient to the Muſe the acts revive
Which Time long paſt had veil'd from mortal ken,

Embattled

Embattled ſquad
And *ſhadowy*
Ah, who art th
Fly'ſt fearleſs
Binds his deep
An! dieſt be
"His Sire I;
For Parents
By a falſe guar
The little A
Chill 'look'd the
Oh! where
Groſs, lawleſs
And all befe
My Henry fou
Of love frat
But fear ſoon
I follow'd—
Chaſte Maide
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And oh, in f
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YOU fa
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Becauſe ſh
But know

Embattled ſquadrons ruſh, as when alive,
And *ſhadowy* falchions gleam o'er *ſhadowy* men.

Ah, who art thou, who thus with frantic air
Fly'ſt fearleſs to ſupport that bleeding youth;
Binds his deep gaſhes with thy glowing hair,
And dieſt beſide him to atteſt thy truth?

"His Siſter I; an orphan'd pair, we griev'd
For Parents long at reſt within the grave,
By a falſe guardian of our wealth bereav'd——
The little ALL parental care could ſave

Chill look'd the world, and chilly grew our hearts,
Oh! where ſhall Poverty expect a ſmile?
Groſs, lawleſs Love, aſſum'd its ready arts,
And all beſet was I, with Fraud and Guile.

My Henry fought the war, and drop'd the tears
Of love fraternal as he bade farewel;
But fear ſoon made me riſe *above* my fears—
I follow'd——and Fate tolls our mutual knell."

Chaſte Maiden, reſt; and brighter ſpring the green
That decorates the turf thy bloom will feed!
And oh, in ſafteſt mercy 'twas I ween, [creed.
To worth like thine, a Brother's grave's de-

The dreadful ſhriek of Death now darts around,
The hollow winds repeat each tortur'd ſigh,
Deep bitter groans, ſtill deeper groans reſound,
Whilſt Fathers, Brothers, Lovers, Huſbands die!

'Turn from this ſpot, bleſt Bard! thy mental eye;
To hamlets, cities, empires bend its beam!
'Twill there ſuch multiplying deaths deſerv,
That all before thee'll but an abſtract ſeem.

Why waſte thy tears o'er this contracted Plain?
The ſky which canopies the ſons of breath,
Sees the whole Earth one ſcene of mortal pain,
The vaſt, the univerſal BED OF DEATH!

Where do not Huſbands, Fathers, dying moan?
Where do not Mothers, Siſters, Orphans, weep?
Where is not heard the laſt expiring groan,
Or the deep throttle of the deathful Sleep!

If, as Philoſophy doth often muſe,
A ſtate of war is natural ſtate to man,
Battle's the SICKNESS bravery would chooſe——
Nobleſt DISEASE in Nature's various plan!

Let vulgar ſouls ſtoop to the Fever's rage,
Or ſlow, beneath pale Atrophy depart,
With Gout and Scrophula *weak* variance wage,
Or ſink, with ſorrow cank'ring at the heart;

Theſe, be to common minds, th' unwiſh'd decree!
The FIRM ſelect an illneſs more ſublime;
By languid pains, ſcorn their high ſouls to free,
But ſeek the Sword's ſwift edge, and ſpurn at time.

ANNA MATILDA.

On hearing a perſon declaim againſt admitting Women to govern.

[From Florifer's Pieces of Familiar Poetry.]

YOU ſay a female ſhould not, cannot ſway,
Becauſe (you urge) her reaſon's weak;
Becauſe ſhe's led by whim or love away:
But know—the bees againſt you ſpeak.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Copies of the following Declaration, (dated Conſtantinople, Nov. 23 1788.) were delivered by the Divan to the miniſters of the different powers in amity with the Porte.

"The Sublime Porte, living in peace and friendſhip with the Republic of Poland, and deſiring to cultivate the ſame without interruption, has learnt with diſpleaſure and regret, that whilſt the Republic are legitimately aſſembled in Diet, and employed in improving the conſtitution, the Court of Ruſſia, with its ordinary preponderance, attempts to make new attacks on its ſovereignty, and pretends to prevent their making ſuch changes in their domeſtic government as they think neceſſary, under a pretext that the ſame are contrary to the guarantee of 1775, which they by violence forced the Poloneſe to accept; a guarantee which tends to enſlave them for ever, and to hold them as fœdatories and vaſſals of Ruſſia, without even the ſhadow of liberty. This is a thing unheard of in the hiſtory of nations—that one ſtate can prevent a neighbouring ſtate from entering into deliberations, which it may think proper for improving or changing its ſyſtem of interior government; and this is the greateſt proof that can be ſhewn to the world, of the unlimited ambition which Ruſſia has ever had for extending every where its ſupremacy.

In conſequence, if ever the Sublime Porte is required to lend her powerful aſſiſtance to deliver the Poloneſe from the oppreſſion under which it labours, then his Sublime Highneſs, to whom God has given redoubtable forces for protecting the weak, and aiding thoſe who ſeek his friendſhip, cannot diſpenſe from accomplishing, with the moſt ſpeedy and faithful exactneſs, the engagement of the treaties ſubſiſting between the Republic of Poland and the Sublime Porte; and to do, in ſhort, all that is required from the honour of its empire, the ſupport of the weak, and ſcourge of thoſe who predominate over others.

This reſolution of the Sublime Porte is made known to the Miniſter of———, in order that he may ſpeedily inform his court, as a friend of the Sublime Porte; and that it may be generally known on what motive its auxiliary troops, in caſe of need, enter into Poland."

Conſtantinople, Dec. 15. 1788. All the ſhips expected from the Black Sea are returned into harbour, amounting to 65 ſail; as is alſo the ſquadron lately arrived at Dardanelles, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, four frigates, and one ſmall ſloop, together with three Ruſſian prizes. Two ſhips of the line, three frigates, and one ſloop, are now on their departure, to join a nearly equal force which was left cruizing for the defence of the Ottoman coaſts and the iſlands of the Archipelago. *Lond. gaz.*

Vienna, Jan. 24. 1789. Letters from Jaſſy, of the 10th inſtant, mention, that a detachment from the army commanded by Marſhal Romanzow, had ſucceeded in their attempt to diſlodge a body of Turks, conſiſting of 900 men, from Gargura, purſued them to Kainar, and, having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Saikurza, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy loſt in their ſeveral actions 390 men killed, 77 priſoners, four pieces of artillery, and ſix colours; whilſt the Ruſſians had only one enſign and four men killed, and twenty-four wounded. Gen. Kamenſkoy was at the head of the detachment. *Lond. gaz.*

POLAND.

Warſaw, Jan. 18. We reckoned in this capital, during the courſe of laſt year, 828 marriages, 3649 births, and 3149 deaths: 29 diſſenters and 16 Jews embraced the ſame year the Catholic religion.

SWEDEN.

The affairs of Sweden appear to have taken rather an unfavourable turn on the part of the King. On Feb. 2. the diet met at the Cathedral, in conformity to proclamation, and from thence repaired to the Hall of the States in the Palace; where the King, being ſeated in his royal robes on his throne, made a long ſpeech upon the intereſting objects to be brought before the diet. The ſecretary of ſtate then read a paper, ſtating in general terms the care his Majeſty had taken of the adminiſtration. The marſhal of the diet, and the ſpeakers of the three inferior orders, then complimented his Majeſty in the names of their reſpective houſes, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

The four orders being again aſſembled on the 3d, the nobles reſolved to have their *proceeds* printed and publiſhed in the ſame manner as in the laſt diet. The reading of the forms, the regulations of the nobles, and the elections, occupied the principal part of the time till the 20th, when the oppoſition of the nobles to the meaſures of government, which from the beginning had ſhewed itſelf, arrived to ſuch a degree of violence as publicly to inſult the King. Count Lowenhaupt, the particular friend of his Majeſty, had been appointed marſhal or preſident of the diet, but for ſome days previous to this date had not attended in his place. The cauſe was not at firſt made public, but now turns out to be, his having received an affront from ſome of the members. The principal reaſon of it was his being attached to the Sovereign, and his being only ſupported by a very ſmall party in that aſſembly. Beſides this, the nobility had taken great offence, and violently oppoſed the Dalecarlian troops from garriſoning Stockholm. They conſidered it as a ſuſpicion of their loyalty, and refuſed their entrance into the town.

On the 17th the King attended the meeting of the States in perſon, and demanded ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to Count Lowenhapt. Much altercation and many ſevere reproaches paſſed on this occaſion between the King and the nobility. At length his Majeſty roſe and ſaid, "That there were among the order of Nobles thoſe who in their hearts would rather wiſh to ſee the Ruſſians at Stockholm, and an ambaſſador from Ruſſia dictating laws to Sweden, than ſacrifice their own ambitious views, and their thirſt for revenge." This cutting obſervation gave great offence to the aſſembly, and the Nobles immediately quitted the chamber, leaving the King with the other orders of the ſtate.

Public affairs continued in a very tumultuous ſtate till the 20th, when the minds of the people became inflamed to a moſt alarming degree. On the morning of that day, a deputation arrived from the other three orders of the diet, when the King communicated his intentions to them. His Majeſty had ſcarcely uttered them, when they were put in force. He ordered twenty-five of the principal nobility under arreſt, which being done, they were conducted priſoners to the caſtle of Fredericthoff. Among theſe were ſome of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious counſellors of the kingdom, men of the largeſt property and connections.

The

The principal of theſe noblemen are, Count Ferſen, marſhal of the former diet, Count Horn, Barons Maclean, Gerten, Schwatzen, and Armfield; the late Chancellor, Llheſtrahle, Barons de Geer and Stierneld, Senator Frielzky, the Secretary at war, &c.

Theſe diſmiſſions have produced a great number of reſignations from many of the firſt officers in the kingdom, and more are expected. It is a little ſhort of a revolution in the government; and the kingdom is at this moment deprived of one of its principal branches, viz. the order of the Nobility. Among thoſe who have reſigned is Count Wachtmeiſter, who ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the naval ſervice laſt year.

The arreſt was conducted with great regularity and diſpatch, and was made by the light corps of the King's body-guard, and the armed burghers of Stockholm. Conſidering the importance of the ſubject, the city is tolerably quiet. The conſequences are expected with the greateſt anxiety.

To the nobles who were arreſted on the 20th by order of his Swediſh Majeſty at Stockholm, may be added the following military officers arreſted in Finland, viz. Lt-Gen. Baron d'Armfield, Maj.-Gen. d'Hartfeter, Colonels de Montgomery, d'Otter, d'Stedink, de Haſtefke, de Klenſparre.—Maj. de Kleck, and de Jogenhorn, who were alſo ordered to be arreſted, ſaved themſelves by flight. A part of the caſtle of Frederickſhoff is preparing for the reception of thoſe priſoners (who are charged with holding a correſpondence with the Empreſs of Ruſſia) till their trial.

FRANCE.

Their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces have demanded payment of arrears due from France, amounting to four millions and a half Dutch florins, being the remainder of a ſum they ſtipulated to furniſh, when the Emperor agreed by treaty in 1785 to receive money inſtead of the other demands he made. France refuſes payment, and urges that Holland, by entering into the treaty with Great Britain, and refuſing to admit France to participate in the ſame, has thereby cancelled all obligation between them.

Paris, Feb. 9. 1789. A circular letter has been iſſued by the King, dated at Verſailles, Jan. 24. which appoints the meeting of the States-General to be held at that place on the 27th of April.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 20. The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th inſtant, with all cuſtomary ceremonies. The Conde de Altemira, as Alferez-Major of Madrid, bore the royal ſtandard, and was accompanied in the proceſſion by a great number of grandees on horſes very richly capariſoned, and alſo by the corregidor, alguazils, heralds, and others. The proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city; and ſilver and gold coins, prepared for the occaſion, were thrown by the heralds among the people. The firſt proclamation was made in the great ſquare, in front of the palace. Their Catholic Majeſties were preſent, ſeated in a balcony, and attended by the ambaſſadors and other foreign miniſters, and by the principal officers of ſtate. The acclamations of the people were great, and expreſſive of much loyalty and affection to their ſovereign. The public mourning was ſuſpended for three days, a very large liſt of promotions was publiſhed, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings. *Lond. Gaz.*

ENGLAND.

Account of Stock purchaſed by Government from Aug. 2 1786. *to Feb.* 2 1789.

	Stock purchaſed.	Expence.
Conſ. 3 p. cent.	1,681,800	1,251,101 13 1
Red. Annuities	672,700	501,386 19 6
Old S. Sea Ann.	666,200	497,818 0 0
New S. Sea Ann.	450,300	336,077 11 3
1751 S. Sea Ann.	155,000	114,966 0 0
£.	3,626,000	2,701,350 3 10

Liſt of the principal Performers engaged at the Opera-houſe for the preſent ſeaſon, with their ſalaries:

	£.	s.	
Signor Marcheſi,	1500	0	A free benefit, and apartments to live in.
Madame Giuliani,	891	13	and a benefit.
Signor Forleveſi,	541	13	and a free ben.
Signor Balelli,	225	0	
Signor Graziani,	200	0	and a benefit.
Signor Fineſeni,	150	0	
Signor Fonezani,	150	0	
Madame Pieltain,	200	0	or a benefit.
Madame Seſtini,	200	0	or a benefit.
Signor & Signora Delicati,	520	0	and a free ben.
Signor & Signora Borſelli,	380	0	and a free ben.
Monſ. Noverre, Ballet Maſter,	735	0	and a free ben.

Monſieur Didelot,	600	0	and a free ben.
Madame Adelaide,	400	0	a free ben. and the expences of her journey.
Monſieur Beaupre,	270	0	and a free ben.
Madame Emilie Colombe,	300	0	a free ben. and the expences of her journey.
Monſ. Duqueſnay,	250	0	and a free ben.
Madame Normand,	100	0	and a free ben.
Monſieur Gonde, Deputy Ballet Maſter.	165	0	and a free ben.
Monſ. Ravilli, Deputy Manager,	150	0	and a free ben.
Signora Storace,			and a free ben.
Signora Bennuci,			and a free ben.
Madame Gulmar,			with all imaginable expences of her journey, with a courier to attend her; board and lodging; a benefit free of all expences, ordinary and extraordinary; a carriage for the whole time that ſhe remains in London, and for the journey; and that Signor Ravilli ſhall be at Dover to receive her.

However Gallini's eſtabliſhment of entertainments at the opera-houſe this ſeaſon, may fall ſhort of the public expectation, this liſt clearly ſhews, that in ſome particular inſtances his liberality is particularly conſpicuous. For example, Marcheſi's appointment, ſalary, benefit, and lodgings together, is equal to 1700l. —whereas 1000l. uſed to be the ſum allowed to the firſt ſerious finger; then it is to be obſerved, indeed, that ſuch finger was not bound, as Marcheſi is, to ſing twelve nights in Hanover Square into the bargain.

The ballet maſter and his deputy have between them about 1000l. which proves the manager's bountiful generoſity, as, from the want of dancers, the ballet maſters have ſcarcely any employment.

Again, Didelot, who had laſt year only 400l. has this ſeaſon 600l. and a clear benefit (equal to 700l.); not to mention Madame Gulmar's apartments, which are not only liberal, but magnificent; as ſhe is herſelf the goddeſs of dance, her eſtabliſhment is infinite.

Nor can Gallini be accuſed of giving away benefits with a ſparing hand; for there are not leſs than twenty-one this laſt, beſides his own two nights, and almoſt all of them free.

But, perhaps, the ſubſcribers may conſider this apparent liberality of the manager, as rather a heavy tax upon them; for we muſt confeſs, though with extreme reluctance, that the entertainments this ſeaſon have not had ſufficient variety or merit to induce the ſubſcribers to patroniſe twenty-two benefits.

The following is the new form of prayer and thankſgiving to Almighty God on account of his Majeſty's recovery, prepared in conſequence of an order of the privy council of Feb. 28

Almighty God, Father of all comforts, and the ſtrength of thoſe who put their truſt in thee, we proſtrate ourſelves before thy Divine Majeſty, and humbly preſume to offer up our prayers and thankſgivings for thy mercy vouchſafed to our moſt gracious Sovereign.

Thou haſt raiſed him from the bed of ſickneſs; thou haſt again lifted up the light of thy countenance upon him, and bleſſed him with ſure truſt and confidence in thy protection. Confirm, O Lord, we beſeech thee, the reliance which we have on the continuance of thy goodneſs; and ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh in him, if it be thy good pleaſure, the work of thy mercy.

Grant that he may lead the reſidue of his life in thy fear and to thy glory; that his reign may be long and proſperous; and that we, his ſubjects, may ſhew forth our thankfulneſs for thy loving-kindneſs, and for all the bleſſings, which, through his juſt and mild government, thou beſtoweſt upon us. To this end may we be enabled by thy grace to maintain a deep and lively ſenſe of thy good providence, to pay due obedience to his lawful authority, to live in Chriſtian charity towards each other, and to walk before thee in all virtuous and godly living.

Finally, we pray thee to keep him in perpetual peace and ſafety; and to grant that, this life ended, he may dwell with thee in life everlaſting, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

SCOTLAND.

On Sunday, March 1. the following Thankſgiving, for his Majeſty's happy recovery, compoſed by Biſhop Abernethy Drummond, was offered up in all the chapels under the Biſhop's inſpection in Edinburgh and Leith.

"Almighty and everlaſting God, whoſe way is in the ſea, whoſe paths are in the great waters, and whoſe footſteps are not known, and who, by the late heavy affliction with which thou didſt viſit our excellent King, haſt taught us, that the beſt of princes are not more exempted from the moſt grievous calamities than the vileſt of their ſubjects; we deſire to adore this awful inſtance of thy providence, which we cannot fully comprehend,

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hend, and to return our moſt humble and hearty thanks, for that, in the midſt of judgement, thou haſt remembered mercy, by greatly alleviating our Sovereign's diſtreſs, and giving us hopes of his ſpeedy and complete recovery. Bleſſed be thy holy name for this thy goodneſs to him, and may he, and all his people, ſing thy praiſe. Go on, we pray thee, O Gracious God, to finiſh what thou haſt begun, and raiſe him up quickly, if it be thy gracious will, to ſit upon his throne in health of body and ſoundneſs of mind, that he may walk before thee with a perfect heart, and govern his kingdoms with equity and truth.

Pour down alſo thy bleſſings, we entreat thee, on the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Preſerve them from dangers and diſtreſſes of every kind, and give them grace to expreſs their thankfulneſs for this great mercy, the hoped-for recovery of the King, not only with their lips, but in their lives.

Finally, may both Prince and people unite in the ſervice of thee, their God, and make it at all times their meat and their drink to do thy will. Guide us all by thy heavenly counſel, while we continue in this world, and at laſt receive us into thy kingdom and glory in that which is to come, for the ſake and ſufferings of Jeſus Chriſt, thy ſon, our Lord. Amen."

Notice to Mariners.] The Light houſe lately erected at Port Patrick having, by ſome unknown accident, been deſtroyed by fire, a fire of coals is now lighted every night at the pier-head, to prevent veſſels from being led aſtray. *Lond. gaz. Jan.* 27.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Paris, Lord Roſehill, to Miſs Ricketts, daughter of William Henry Ricketts, Eſq; of Longwood, in the county of Hants.

Jan. 26. 1789. At Glaſgow, Mr Andrew Macculloch, merchant in Ayr, to Miſs Janet Douglas, daughter of Mr Andrew Douglas hoſier in that city.

29. At Aberdeen, Alexander Harvey of Broadland, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Morſon, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr James Morſon in Terreglestoun.

Feb. 12. At Edinburgh, Dr Thomſon, late of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Rachael Patullo of Balhouſtie, Fifeſhire.

14. At Brightmoney, Ranold Stewart, Eſq; younger of Faſnacloich, to Miſs Fraſer, daughter of Capt. Fraſer of Brightmoney.

16. The Rev. Mr George Sym, miniſter of New Kilpatrick, to Miſs Sarah Couper, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Couper, late miniſter of Lochwinnoch.

23. At Auchinbowie, Stirlingſhire, Capt. Niman Lowis, of the Woodcot Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Iſabella Monro, youngeſt daughter of John Monro, Eſq; of Auchinbowie.

24. At Bath, by ſpecial licence, Thomas Ivie Cooke, Eſq; to the Rt Hon. Lady Amelia Murray, ſiſter of the Duke of Athole.

Lately, John Morthland, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Mary Menzies, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Menzies, of Feſton, in the county of Kent.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. At Haymount, Mrs Hay of Mountblairy, of a ſon

2. At London, Lady Vernon, of a daughter.

13. Lady Elibank, of a ſon. The child died on the morning of the 15th.

23. At London, the Counteſs of Aylesford, of a ſon.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtie of Durie, of a daughter,

28. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Auguſta Clavering, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 27. 1788. At Madras, William Hamilton, Eſq; late paymaſter of the forces on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

Oct. 9. On board the Pomona frigate, off the iſland of St Thomas, upon the coaſt of Africa, John Whiteford, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Whiteford, Bt.

18. At his houſe in Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, Sir Charles Price, Bt, major-general of the militia of that iſland, one of the repreſentatives in the houſe of aſſembly for the pariſh of St Thomas in the Vale, and a magiſtrate for the precinct of St Catherine. Dying without iſſue, the title is become extinct.

Nov. 23. At Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, the Rev. John Lindſay, D. D. rector of the pariſh of St Catherine. He was author of a Voyage to Senegal; ſeveral novels; and a poem, called Sir John Foſtle.

24. At Paradiſe, near Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, Sir James Richardſon, Bt. The title and eſtate deſcend to his brother, George Richardſon, Eſq; late commander of the ſhips Pigot and Ganges, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company

30. At Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, the Hon. Capt. Chetwynd of his Majeſty's ſhip Europa. Next day his remains were depoſited in the chancel of the church there, with military honours, attended by his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commodore, the Captains and Officers of the ſquadron, and a great number of gentlemen in carriages, and preceded by the 14th regiment.

Dec.

Dec. 29. At Stockholm, aged 90, Count Guſtavus David Hamilton, Field-Marſhall of Sweden. He entered the army in 1716, and has been in ſeveral chief battles under different powers ſince that period.

Lately at Antwerp, aged 104, Philip Coets He was a ſoldier from his youth, and ſerved in all the campaigns of Prince Eugene againſt the Turks. In 1717 he was at the capture of Belgrade; at 40 years old he married, and lived with his firſt wife 12 years, by whom he had ſix children and ten grand-children. At 60 years of age he married again, and had eight children, from whom ſprang 30 grand-children. He was ſo ſtrong, that, at 73 years of age, he lifted a butt of beer from a cart without the leaſt trouble. Having loſt his ſecond wife, at 92 he married again, but had no children. He was always in health, and preſerved all his ſenſes, except his hearing, till his death.

Lately, at Linton, in the county of Northumberland, aged 81, Richard Jewitt, Eſq; The whimſicalities of this venerable gentleman may be conceived by his making uſe of the coffin in which he was buried, as a corner cupboard in his bed-chamber, depoſiting therein bread and cheeſe, wines, ſpirits, &c. with the pictures of Adam and Eve at the head, and Darby and Joan at the feet.

Jan. 2. 1789. At Nieee, John Kinloch, Eſq; of Kinloch.

Palermo, Jan. 6. On Thurſday laſt the Infant Don Genaro, ſecond ſon of their Sicilian Majeſties, died of the ſmall-pox, in the ninth year of his age. *Lond. Gaz.*

21. At Feu, Robert Gardiner, Eſq; of Feu.

22. In her 75th year, Mrs Iſabel Symonton of Stenhouſe.

23. In Petty France, aged 80, John Cleland, Eſq. He was the ſon of Col. Cleland, that celebrated fat famous member of the Spectator's club, whom Steele deſcribes under the name of Will Honeycombe. A portrait of him hung up in the ſon's library till his death, which illuſtrates all the manners and *dreſs* of the faſhionable town-rake, in the beginning of this century. The ſon, with the ſcatterings of his father's fortune, and ſome ſhare of his talents, after paſſing through the forms of a good education in Weſtminſter-college, where he was admitted in 1722, at the age of 15, and was contemporary with Lord Mansfield, went as conſul to Smyrna, where, perhaps, he firſt imbibed thoſe looſe principles which, in a ſubſequent publication, too infamous to be particularized, tarniſhed his reputation as an author. On his return from Smyrna he went to the Eaſt Indies, but quarrelling with ſome of the members of the preſidency of Bombay, he made a precipitate retreat from the Eaſt, with little or no benefit to his fortunes. Being without profeſſion or any viſible means of ſubſiſtence, he ſoon fell into difficulties; a priſon and its miſeries were the conſequences. In this ſituation, one of thoſe booktellers who diſgrace the profeſſion, offered him a temporary relief for writing the work above alluded to *, which brought a ſtigma on his name, which time has not obliterated, and which will be conſigned to his memory whilſt its poiſonous contents are in circulation. For this publication he was called before the privy council; and the circumſtance of his diſtreſs being known, as well as his being a man of ſome parts, John Earl Granville, the then preſident, nobly reſcued him from the like temptation, by getting him a penſion of 100*l.* per year, which he enjoyed to his death, and which had ſo much the deſired effect, that, except "The Memoirs of a Coxcomb," which has ſome ſmack of diſſipated manners, and "The Man of Honour," written as an *amende honourable* for his former exceptionable book, Mr C. moſtly dedicated his time to political and philological publications, and was the author of the *long* letters given in the public prints, from time to time, ſigned A BRITON, MODESTUS, &c. &c. and of ſome curious tracts on the Celtic language. He lived within the income of his penſion for many years, in a retired ſituation in Petty France, ſurrounded by a good library, and the occaſional viſits of ſome literary friends, to whom he was a very agreeable companion. In converſation he was very pleaſant and anecdotical, underſtanding moſt of the living languages, and ſpeaking them all very fluently. As a writer, he ſhewed himſelf beſt in novels, ſong-writing, and the lighter ſpecies of authorſhip; but when he touched politics, he touched it like a torpedo, he was cold, benumbing, and ſoporific.

26. At Bebeggie, in the pariſh of Kinnoul, aged 106, John Patullo. He retained his faculties to the laſt.

27. At Leith, Mr Hugh Cheape, merchant.

27. At Glaſgow, Mr Lang ſenior, merchant, and formerly one of the magiſtrates of that city.

27. At London, aged 106, Mrs Jean Roſs, a native of Scotland. She retained her faculties to the laſt hour, and read with eaſe the ſmalleſt print.

27. At Newcaſtle, after an illneſs of 24 hours, John Ward, a young man, about 16 years of age, an apprentice to a ſhoe-maker, after eating, as is ſuppoſed, a larger quantity of tobacco than uſual, of which he was remarkably fond, and a practice he had purſued from the 4th year of his age. For ſome time before his death, when he had eaten much at once, it generally brought on a ſtoppage of urine. On being opened next day by Mr Irving, ſurgeon, the inteſtines, which were diſtended to about three times their natural

* *The ſum given for the copy of this work was twenty guineas. The ſum received for the ſale could not be leſs than* 10,000*l.*

ſize,

ſize, were found to contain near three gallons of a brown liquor, then in a ſtate of fermentation, which was ſo great, that the ſwelling of the abdomen encreaſed much after his death. The boy eat an orange a ſhort time before he began to complain.

28. At Crunan, in Perthſhire, Mrs Blair of Crunan.

28. At Aberdeen, Miſs Suſan Gordon, ſecond daughter of the late Alexander Gordon of Aberdour, Eſq;

29. Robert Rankine, Eſq; of Coldon.

29. At Glaſgow, Miſs Eliſabeth Macgrigor, daughter of the late Grigor Macgrigor of Glengyle, Eſq;

31. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Lythgow, boarding-miſtreſs.

31. At Chelſea, Robert Drummond, Eſq; Major of the late ſecond battalion of New Jerſey Volunteers. This gentleman brought into the field upwards of 200 yeomanry, his neighbours, and embodied them in that active corps, a very large proportion of whom became victims to their loyalty, having either fallen in action, or by the diſeaſes of the torrid climates of South Carolina, Georgia, and Eaſt Florida.

31. At Aberdeen, Miſs Jean Gordon, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Charles Gordon of Buthlaw, Eſq;

31. At Pau, in France, Miſs Barbara Agnew, daughter of the late John Agnew of Senchan, Eſq;

Lately, at the Hot-wells, Briſtol, Mr Diller, the celebrated philoſophical fire-worker. (See vol. 50. p. 164.)

Lately, at Aberdeen, aged 102, John Bruce. He was formerly a travelling huckſter, but for the laſt twenty years of his life was a common beggar, and followed this occupation till within a day or two of his death.

Feb. 1. At Bath, Archibald Fraſer, Eſq;

Naples, Feb. 2. Prince Lewis died laſt night of the ſmall-pox, aged five months and ſix days.

2. At London, Major Henniker, ſecond ſon of Sir John Henniker, Bt.

3. At Glaſgow, Robert Macfarlane, Eſq; of Burn-head, in the county of Lanark.

5. At Limerick, in Ireland, at the great age of 116 years, Patrick Murphy. He ſerved as a ſoldier in many wars at the beginning of the preſent century.

7. At Bath, Lady Bangor, Lady of Lord Viſcount Bangor, and laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Earl of Darnley. She was a lady of a moſt eccentric character. For the firſt forty or fifty years of her life ſhe was a pattern of every conjugal and private virtue, and brought up a large family with the moſt amiable attention. Without any aſſigned cauſe whatever, ſhe ſuddenly reſolved to quit her Lord and family, and was never afterwards prevailed upon to hold correſpondence with either of them, except with her daughter, Lady Clanwilliam, to whom, it is ſaid, ſhe hath bequeathed the whole of her property. She delighted in acts of private generoſity: yet for a tradeſman's bill, or the arrears of her lodgings, ſhe would bear perpetual dunning. She had an utter averſion to the faculty. At her own earneſt command her coffin has been filled with lime.

7. At London, Sir Thomas Halifax, Alderman, banker, and M. P for Ayleſbury.

7. At Oban, Duncan Campbell of Glenfeachan, Eſq; Collector of the cuſtoms.

8. At Edinburgh, Sir John Sinclair of Murkle, Bt.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Suſan Bethune, relict of the late Henry Stark of Rumgally, Eſq;

8. At Leith, Mr James Cundel, brewer, and many years one of the reſident magiſtrates.

9. At Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, Mrs Sarah Irving, daughter of the deceaſed George Irving of Newton.

10. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr William Martin, one of the miniſters of that city, and chaplain of Stirling caſtle. He had been preſented to the Tron Church, but died before the ſettlement took place.

10. At Murthly, Dame Clementina Stewart, wife of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bt.

10. At Langton manſe, Berwickſhire, the Rev. Mr Andrew Smith, miniſter of Langton, in the 48th year of his age, and 23d of his miniſtry.

10. At Inverneſs Major James Chiſholm, formerly of the 21ſt, and late of the Duke of Gordon's fencible regiment.

11. At Aberdeen, Alexander Milne, Eſq; of Crimonmogat, merchant.

12. At Glaſgow, Mrs Helen Webſter, ſpouſe of Mr John Duguid merchant.

14. At her houſe near Brompton, in her 81ſt year, the Rt Hon. Lady Henrietta Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Alexander ſecond Duke of Gordon and Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, only daughter of Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

15. In the neighbourhood of Exeter, Rear-Admiral Whitwell.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Leſlie Dugud of Balquhan.

17. At London, Alexander Shairp, Eſq; His father was long an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, as he was in Peterſburg and London.

17. At her houſe on Turnham-green, the Hon. Miſs Johnſton, ſiſter to the Marquis of Annandale.

17. At Oſtend, aged 105 years, Thomas King, Eſq; He had for many years been in the Emperor's ſervice, but had given up his commiſſion upwards of 20 years.

19. At

19. At Wauchope, Mrs Elifabeth Rutherford, wife of Mr Walter Scott of Wauchope.

20. At Aberdeen, Mr William Nicoll, Advocate in Aberdeen.

26. At Cunoquhy, George Paterfon, Efq; of Cunoquhy.

Lately, at Runham, near Yarmouth aged 102, Samuel Ruffels, who within two years of his death, maintained himfelf by threfhing in a barn, and other hufbandry work.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Carleton Houfe, Feb. 9. The Prince of Wales has been pleafed to appoint Mr John Young, of New ftore-ftreet, Bedford-fquare, to be his Engraver in mezzotinto.

From other Papers.

The Univerfity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Mr John Inglis, minifter of the parifh of Kirkcudbright, in the ftewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Jan. 31. The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh have admitted Dr Alexander Bertram, phyfician in Hull, an honorary member of faid Society.

Feb. 3. The Royal College of Phyficians at Edinburgh admitted the following gentlemen as Fellows: Dr Charles Stuart and Dr Alexander Hamilton, phyficians in Edinburgh; Dr Alexander Grant Clugfton, in the fervice of the Eaft India Company, on the Bombay eftablifhment; and Dr John Craigie, alfo in the fervice of faid Company, on the Bengal eftablifhment.

Mr James Taylor is appointed fheriff-clerk of Linlithgow, in the room of Mr Smith deceafed.

12. The Rev. Mr Anthony Dow was ordained minifter of the parifh of Kilfpindy, in the preftytery of Perth, in the room of the Rev. Mr Allan Stewart, deceafed.

25. The Magiftrates of Edinburgh have preferted the Rev. Mr William Simpfon, minifter of Lady Yefter's church, to be minifter of the Tron church, in room of the Rev. Mr William Martin, deceafed.

The King's College and Univerfity of Aberdeen have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Archibald Fraler of Lovat.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 31. Neil Lamont and William Macintofh, merchants in Greenock.

Feb. 11. Alexander Miller, merchant in Staxigo, near Wick.

18. William Gray, merchant in Glafgow.

19. Robert Shand, diftiller at Durris, Kincardinefhire.

22. Hog, Copland, Sweet, & Co. manufacturers in Glafgow — ad John Hogg, Thomas Sweet, and William Copland, as individuals.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 27.

	Beft.		*Second.*		*Third.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	24	6	23	0	21	0
Barley	15	3	14	0	13	0
Oats	10	3	9	3	7	4
Peafe	9	6	8	4	7	0
Beans	10	6	9	6	8	4

Edinburgh, Feb. 27. Oat-meal, 9½ d. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peafe meal, 6 d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for February.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yefter's,	29	37	66
Weft kirk, -	29	32	61
Canongate, -	15	12	27
Calton, - -	17	14	31
Total,	90	95	185

AGE.		
Under	2	73
2 &	5	23
5 &	10	9
10 &	20	13
20 &	30	17
30 &	40	12
40 &	50	15
50 &	60	9
60 &	70	9
70 &	80	3
80 &	90	2
90 &	100	0
		185

Between

Decreafed 68

DISEASES, &c.	
Aged — —	15
Aſthma — —	5
Bowelhive — —	20
Cancer — —	1
Childbed — —	3
Cholic — —	1
Conſumption —	44
Dropſy — —	1
Fever — —	29
Headach — —	1
Hyſterics — —	1
Inflammation —	2
Killed by accident	1
Meaſles — —	2
Palſy — — —	1
Smallpox — —	34
Stillborn — —	4
Suddenly — —	2
Teething — —	18

PRICES OF STOCKS, Feb. 18.

Bank Stock, 172 a 171¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95¼.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 112⅛.
3 per cent. red. 73⅞ a 74.
3 per cent. conf. 73¼ a ⅛ a ¼.
Long Ann. 22⅛ a 3-16ths.
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 3-16ths 7-16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 10s. a 9s.

Feb. 25.

Bank Stock, 173½ a 5/6 a ¼.
New 4 per cent 1777, 96.
3 per cent. red. 74⅜.
3 per cent. conf. 73⅝ a ½.
Long Ann. 22 5-16ths.
India Stock, 165.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s. a 13 s.

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Addreſs by Dr BENJAMIN FRANKLIN *to the United States of America, on the diſaffection that has prevailed towards the ſyſtem of Government introduced in that country.*

A Zealous advocate for the propoſed Federal Conſtitution, in a certain public aſſembly, ſaid, that "the repugnance of a great part of mankind to good government was ſuch, that he believed, that if an angel from heaven was to bring down a conſtitution formed there for our uſe, it would nevertheleſs meet with violent oppoſition." He was reproved for the ſuppoſed extravagance of the ſentiment; and he did not juſtify it. Probably it might not have immediately occurred to him that the experiment had been tried, and that the event was recorded in the moſt faithful of all hiſtories, the Holy Bible; otherwiſe he might, as it ſeems to me, have ſupported his opinion by that unexceptionable authority.

The Supreme Being had been pleaſed to nourith up a ſingle family, by continued acts of his attentive providence, till it became a great people; and having reſcued them from bondage by many miracles performed by his ſervant Moſes, he perſonally delivered to that choſen ſervant, in preſence of the whole nation, a conſtitution and code of laws for their obſervance, accompanied and ſanctioned with promiſes of great rewards, and threats of ſevere puniſhments, as the conſequence

ſequence of their obedience or diſobedience.

This conſtitution, though the Deity himſelf was to be at its head, and it is therefore called by political writers a *Theocracy*, could not be carried into execution but by the means of his miniſters; Aaron and his ſons were therefore commiſſioned to be, with Moſes, the firſt eſtabliſhed miniſtry of the new government.

One would have thought, that the appointment of men who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in procuring the liberty of their nation, and had hazarded their lives in openly oppoſing the will of a powerful monarch who would have retained that nation in ſlavery, might have been an appointment acceptable to a grateful people; and that a conſtitution framed for them by the Deity himſelf, might, on that account, have been ſecure of an univerſal welcome reception; yet there were in every one of the thirteen tribes, ſome diſcontented, reſtleſs ſpirits, who were continually exciting them to reject the propoſed new government; and this from various motives.

Many ſtill retained an affection for Egypt, the land of their nativity; and theſe, whenever they felt any inconvenience or hardſhip, though the natural and unavoidable effect of their change of ſituation, exclaimed againſt their leaders as the authors of their trouble, and were not only for returning into Egypt, but for ſtoning their deliverers *. Thoſe inclined to idolatry were diſpleaſed that their golden calf was deſtroyed. Many of the chiefs thought the new conſtitution might be injurious to their particular intereſts, that the profitable places would be engroſſed by the families and friends of Moſes and Aaron, and others equally well-born excluded †. In Joſephus, and the Talmud, we learn ſome particulars, not ſo fully narrated in the Scripture. We are there told, that Corah was ambitious of the prieſthood, and offended that it was conferred on Aaron, and this, as he ſaid, by the authority of Moſes only, without the conſent of the people. He accuſed Moſes of having, by various artifices, fraudulently obtained the government, and deprived the people of their liberties; and of conſpiring with Aaron to perpetuate the tyranny in their family. Thus, though Corah's real motive was the ſupplanting of Aaron, he perſuaded the people that he meant only the public good; and they, moved by his inſinuations, began to cry out, "let us maintain the common liberty of our reſpective tribes; we have freed ourſelves from the ſlavery impoſed upon us by the Egyptians, and ſhall we ſuffer ourſelves to be made ſlaves by Moſes? If we muſt have a maſter, it were better to return to Pharaoh, who at leaſt fed us with bread and onions, than to ſerve this new tyrant, who by his operations has brought us into danger of famine."—Then they called in queſtion the reality of his conference with God, and objected the privacy of the meetings, and the preventing any of the people from being preſent at the colloquies, or even approaching the place, as grounds of great ſuſpicion. They accuſed Moſes alſo of peculation, as embezzling part of the golden ſpoons and the ſilver chargers that the princes had offered at the dedication of the altar ‡, and the offerings of gold by the common people ‡, as well as moſt of the poll-tax ‖; and Aaron they accuſed of pocketing much of the gold of which he pretended to have made a molten calf. Beſides peculation, they charged Moſes with ambition; to gratify which paſſion, he had, they ſaid, deceived the people, by promiſing to bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey; inſtead of doing which, he had brought them from ſuch a land; and that he thought light of all this miſchief, provided he could make himſelf an abſolute prince §. That to ſupport the new dignity with ſplendour in his family, the partial poll-tax, already levied and given to Aaron *, was to be followed by a general one ‡, which would probably be augmented from time to time, if he were ſuffered to go on promulgating new laws, on pretence of new occaſional revelations of the divine will, till their

* Numbers, chap. xiv.

† Numbers, xvi. 3. And they gathered themſelves together againſt Moſes and againſt Aaron, and ſaid unto them, ye take too much upon you, ſeeing all the congregations are holy, *every one of them*,—wherefore then lift ye up yourſelves above the congregation?

† Numbers vii. ‡ Exodus xxxv. 22.

‖ Numbers iii. and Exodus xxx.

§ Numbers xvi. 13. Is it a ſmall thing that thou haſt brought us up *out of a land* flowing with milk and honey, to kill us in the wilderneſs, except thou make thyſelf *altogether a prince* over us?

* Numb. iii. ‡ Exod. xxx.

whole

whole fortunes were devoured by that ariſtocracy.

Moſes denied the charge of peculation; and his accuſers were deſtitute of proofs to ſupport it; though facts, if real, are in their nature capable of proof. "I have not," ſaid he (with holy confidence in the preſence of God), "I have not taken from this people the value of an aſs, nor done them any other injury." But his enemies had made the charge, and with ſome ſucceſs among the populace; for no kind of accuſation is ſo readily made, or eaſily believed, by knaves, as the accuſation of knavery.

In fine, no leſs than two hundred and fifty of the principal men, "famous in the congregation, men of renown‡," heading and exciting the mob, worked them up to ſuch a pitch of phrenzy, that they callled out, Stone 'em, ſtone 'em, and thereby ſecure our liberties; and let us chooſe other captains that may lead us back into Egypt, in caſe we do not ſucceed in reducing the Canaanites.

On the whole it appears, that the Iſraelites were a people jealous of their newly-acquired liberty, which jealouſy was in itſelf no fault; but that, when they ſuffered it to be worked upon by artful men, pretending public good, with nothing really in view but private intereſt, they were led to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution, whereby they brought upon themſelves much inconvenience and misfortune. It farther appears from the ſame ineſtimable hiſtory, that when, after many ages, that conſtitution was become old and much abuſed, and an amendment of it was propoſed, the populace, as they had accuſed Moſes of the ambition of making himſelf a prince, and cried out, "ſtone him, ſtone him," ſo, excited by their high prieſts and ſcribes, they exclaimed againſt the Meſſiah, that he aimed at becoming king of the Jews, and cried out, "crucify him, crucify him!" From all which we may gather, that popular oppoſition to a public meaſure is no proof of its impropriety, even though the oppoſition be excited and headed by men of diſtinction.

To conclude, I beg I may not be underſtood to infer, that our General Convention was divinely inſpired when it formed the new federal conſtitution, merely becauſe that conſtitution has been unreaſonably and vehemently oppoſed; yet I muſt own I have ſo much faith in the general government of the world by Providence, that I can hardly conceive a tranſaction of ſuch momentous importance to the welfare of millions now exiſting, and to exiſt in the poſterity of a great nation, ſhould be ſuffered to paſs without being in ſome degree influenced, guided, and governed by that omnipotent, omnipreſent, and beneficent Ruler, in whom all inferior ſpirits live, and move, and have their being. B. F.

‡ Numb. xvi.

On the Importance of the Trade between Great Britain and Ruſſia.

[From a Treatiſe juſt publiſhed.]

EVery reader, ſays the author, even the moſt unſkilled in commercial matters, may ſee the importance of the following ſtatement.

1ſt, We import from Ruſſia annually, a great quantity of iron, deals, hemp, maſts, flax, wrought and unwrought, tallow, pitch, tar, and other articles, to the value of upwards of 3,000,000 l. Sterling.

2dly, We export to Ruſſia annually a great variety of our manufactures, to the value of at leaſt 1,000,000 l. Sterling.

3dly, We import and export theſe commodities in Britiſh bottoms, the freightage of which amounts to 450,000 l.

4thly, The chief of theſe articles imported to us, are the neceſſary materials for ſhip-building.

5thly, This trade keeps alive a fleet of 1100 Britiſh ſhips, and employs no leſs than 22,000 Britiſh ſeamen; 22,000 not enervated by the warmth of milder climates, but hardened by the colds and froſt of the Baltic.

6thly, Moſt of our manufactories derive either their materials or their inſtruments from this trade.

7thly, Government receives annually, between 7 and 800,000 l. duties on the exports and imports of this trade.

If all this cannot convince both the Sovereign and his Miniſters, the Parliament, and the nation at large, of the importance of this trade, we muſt ſay, there neither is, nor can be, any importance in trade, and that Britain can hold the balance of Europe without her trade; that her fleets can ſubſiſt—can be manned—can conquer, without her trade—that her importance abroad—her ſplendour at home, and the faſces of the main are independent of her trade.

But let us view all theſe advantages in ſtill another light; if any man be ſo blind as not to ſee their magnitude at preſent, let us refer him to future probabilities; let us ſay the trade of Ruſſia, ſuch as it has been ſince the independence of America, is only in its infancy? Is it not a gigantic infancy? Can it advance with greater ſtrides to the higheſt pitch of commercial, of civil, of political importance? The number of Britiſh ſhips that traded to Ruſſia in 1778 has this year been almoſt doubled; and as the population of that country increaſes, the quantity of our exports will annually increaſe with it. The ſame year, which is only ten years ago, the trade of Peterſburgh was upwards of 3,360,000l. in exports and imports; of which more than one third was carried on by the Engliſh. This branch alone, therefore, muſt of itſelf have formed an important commerce, even in its infancy. Then 250 Britiſh veſſels were ſufficient to graſp our ſhare of the trade; but the late year, 1788, no leſs than 550 have been employed in that harbour, and 550 in the others.

And here, again, I am glad to back my ſentiments, with the greater authority of Sir Joſiah Child. Having himſelf aſked the queſtion, how the balance of trade is the beſt reſolved, he anſwers thus—"The beſt and moſt certain diſ-"covery, to my apprehenſion, is to be made from the increaſe or diminution of our trade and ſhipping in general. For if our trade and ſhipping diminiſh, whatever profit particular men may make, the nation undoubtedly loſeth; and on the contrary, if our trade and ſhipping increaſe, how ſmall or low ſoever the profits are to private men, it is an infallible indication, that the nation in general thrives; for I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts of whole world, wherever trade is great and continues ſo, and grows daily more great and increaſeth in ſhipping, and that for a ſucceſſion, not of a few years but of ages, that trade muſt be nationally profitable. As a town where only a fair is kept, if every year the number of people and commodities do augment, that town, however the markets are, will gain; whereas, if there come ſtill fewer and fewer people and commodities, that place will decline and decay."

And here I conclude, and hope the public will conclude with me, that the Ruſſian trade is important to this nation, —important in its exports and imports —important to our navy—important to the conveniencies of private life—important to many manufactories—important in its conſequences; and important in the revenue which government draws from it.

Upon theſe conſiderations, I preſume, it was, that a ſolemn treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded in 1734, between his Majeſty George II. and Anne, Empreſs of Ruſſia; and upon the ſame conſiderations, the treaty was renewed in 1766, between his preſent Majeſty George III. and Catherine II; a treaty advantageous, honourable, friendly, and partial to this nation. And all this I addreſs to the friends of commerce, only as introductory to one plain—one important queſtion.

Why does not this nation renew the ſaid commercial treaty with Ruſſia? I appeal to every friend of my country—to every friend of the preſent adminiſtration—to every friend of the preſent oppoſition, whether the queſtion be not worthy of a ſerious conſideration.

We have renewed our treaties of commerce with Portugal; we have renewed our treaties of commerce with Spain; we have ſtipulated ſomething or other of a paltry commerce with America; and what is moſt wonderful, we have formed a laborious, dubious kind of commercial treaty with France—and nothing is ſaid about the trade of Ruſſia.

The long friendſhip that has ſubſiſted between Great Britain and Ruſſia, makes a renewal of the treaty of commerce devoutly to be wiſhed by every friend of this country. The advantages to both countries have been very great; but how great ſoever they may have been to this, they have been ſtill greater to Ruſſia!

Account of JOHN CASPAR LAVATER.

[*Concluded, p.* 56]

OF the work thus hiſtorically deſcribed, the firſt volume appeared at Leipſic, in the year 1776, in the German language, and ſoon after in a French tranſlation. It excited much ſpeculation, much oppoſition, ſome cavil, and not a little wonder. Several anſwers were written, and amongſt others, "A Treatiſe concerning the Science of Phyſiognomy, againſt thoſe who defend it as a means of promoting the knowledge of human nature, and the love of mankind," 8vo, Gottingen, 1778; in which the author, Profeſſor Lichtenberg,